LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,171 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday,
M. Venetia	2726	600	A. B. Daniell	16th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th Sept.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th „
M. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	14th „
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	21st „
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th Sept.
MALWA	2959	530	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th „
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 2th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES [illegible] the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible] to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
[illegible] under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
[illegible] way fares from Marseilles to London are as
[illegible] and Dover (Mail)..........1st class £ 7 5 0
[illegible]..........1st class „ 5 18 1
[illegible] rs' heavy luggage will be delivered in London [illegible] ge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
[illegible] r particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
[illegible] 0th June, 1884.

[illegible] RO-HUNGARIAN [illegible] YD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] ULAR LINE OF STEAMERS [illegible] N BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

[illegible] ers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
[illegible]	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
[illegible] (new)	G. Sturli	4,100	800	29th Oct.
[illegible]	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
[illegible]	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

[illegible] n and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible] OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

[illegible] N TICKETS are now issued available for SIX [illegible] the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible] OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

[illegible] *rates include Wines supplied at meals.*
[illegible] for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and [illegible] on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. AVOCA, Capt. Klyhn, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for Zanzibar direct.

For freight and passage apply to [illegible]
[illegible] Agent.
57, Khoja Mohla, 5th September, 1884.

STEAMER FOR CA[illegible]

H. H. the [illegible] bar's s. s. [illegible] leave for Calcutta [illegible] DAY, the 18th [illegible]

For freight and passage app[illegible]
[illegible] t.
No. 57, Khoja Mohola, [illegible] 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT FITTING.

LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

		Cash Prices, Rs. As.
Fine White	each	2 0
Superfine Scarlet	„	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID,
„ DISINFECTING POWDER.
„ CARBOLIC SOAP.
„ TOOTH POWDER.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

(CAMPHORATED.)

A very effective Remedy for
SKIN ERUPTIONS, SORE EYES,
COLDS ON THE CHEST OR THROAT,
INDOLENT ULCERS, PILES, &c.

SPECIAL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome spirit and considering its age of very moderate price."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SPECTACLES OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE, CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

		Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair		18 0
„ „ „ Turn Pin,	„	20 0
„ „ „ Curl side for Riding, &c.	„	12 0
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin	„	8 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding	„	6 0

EYE-GLASSES OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

		Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord	each	3 0
„ „ „ Deeply Concave	„	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames	per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring	„	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

		Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames	per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord	each	1 8
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring	per pair	3 0

EYE PRESERVERS, BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

		Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames	per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames	„	3 0
Horse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames Single Pin	„	30 0
„ „ „ Turn Pin	„	34 0
„ „ „ Blued Steel Frames	„	5 0
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band	„	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames	„	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish	„	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made.—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
„ 150 „ 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS:

H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.

Copies thereof may be seen at their Offices.

The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.

We offer their Wine "Royal Charter" to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.

Less Discount for Cash 5 *per cent.*

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS,
DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' HOSIERY,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND COLOURS.

LADIES'	Plain-coloured Cotton Hose	from	Rs. 13 8	per dozen
Ditto	Fancy-striped Cotton Hose	from	10 8	„
Ditto	Self-coloured, superior quality and Extra Long Hose	from	3 12	per pair.
Ditto	White or Black Lisle Thread Hose	from	1 6	„
Ditto	Self-coloured Lisle Thread Open Work Hose	from	2 4	„
Ditto	Ribbed or Plain Cashmere Hose	from	2 4	„
Ditto	Fancy-Striped Cashmere Hose	from	1 2	„
Ditto	Spun Silk, Black, White or Coloured Hose	from	3 12	„
Ditto	Pure Silk, Black, White or Coloured Hose	from	9 4	„
Ditto	Black Persian Hose	from	2 10	„
CHILDREN'S	White Cotton Socks	from	0 8	„
Ditto	Lisle Thread Hose	from	0 15	„
Ditto	Coloured Merino Socks	from	1 0	„
Ditto	Coloured Cotton Socks	from	0 6	„
Ditto	Ribbed Cashmere Hose	from	0 14	„
Ditto	Pure Silk Socks, Open Work	from	3 5	„

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities, necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.
1, East-street, POONA.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P. and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

INVALID'S PORT,

Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.

Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DEKKAN.

BY RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR,
M. A., Hony. M. R. A. S.
Price—Re. 1-8.

"Professor Bhandarkar deserves the special thanks of Government for the great labour and learning he has spent on this very elaborate and valuable early history of the Deccan."—Letter of Mr. J. M. Campbell, Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, to Government.

"I am greatly interested by your History. The fulness and the different subjects it takes up give it an interest which the general reader cannot feel in the simple chronicle of kings." "It is the most generally interesting of the learned historical contributions."—Mr. Campbell's letters to the author.

"I have read it carefully and found it to be just what such a work should be. Your remarks on the Gupta Era will, I trust, set at rest a long disputed and puzzling problem in Indian chronology."—Dr. Rajendralal Mittra.

BOMBAY:—Messrs. GOPAL NARAYAN & CO., Kalbadevi-road.
POONA:—Messrs. COOPER & Co., East-street; ARYA BHUSHAN PRESS, Budhvar.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUNJAB STEAM MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, shall be paid to the registered shareholders of the above Company on and after the 20th September, 1884.

N. EDULJEE BANKWALLA,
Business Director.
Lahore, 6th September, 1884.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

HOTEL! HOTEL!! HOTEL!!!

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamrind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel.

BAR and BILLIARD under the management of Mr. T. A. ALLAN.

Every attention paid to Boarders and Visitors.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

IN consequence of the line between Kim and Panoli being damaged by floods, NO GOODS or LIVE-STOCK CAN BE BOOKED from stations south of Kim beyond Kim or from stations north of Panoli beyond Panoli.

Passengers, and parcels not exceeding one maund in weight, will be booked through, but lorries having to be used between Sayan and Panoli there will be a delay of about three hours in the through journey.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 4,000 cubic feet (more or less) of TEAK, Malabar, in logs to this Factory during the official year 1884-85.

2. Specifications and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory. No tenders will be received after the 31st October, 1884.

W. GORDON, Captain, R. A.,
Officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, 9th September, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Line of Railway from Hotgi to Gadag, a distance of 173¼ miles, will be opened for Passenger traffic on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Time and Fare Tables see separate Notices.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, 12th September, 1884.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE............F. FROST.
MANAGERS............TOWERS & BEVERLY.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE
ROSA TOWERS
ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
DRINK!
DRINK!
DRINK!
DRINK!

After which
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
LADY BICYCLISTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17,
Mr. Frank Towers' three-act Comedy Drama,
WAIF OF THE STREETS,
AND
MDLLE. FRANZINI.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
THEATRE CLOSED, COMPANY VISIT POONA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
ROSA TOWERS.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured for any night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager, for F. Frost............ A. FIEDLER.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock p.m., to consider the Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 5th September, 1884, regarding the date of the opening of the Exhibition, and to fix the date.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, September 16, 1884.

S.S. MERTON HALL ARRIVED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

EDWARD BATES & CO.

Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,
BY ESTABROOKE,
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM
PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits	Re. 1
9 Victorias	Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building,
opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP-IRON FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the first of October next, TENDERS for the purchase of from 250 to 300 tons, more or less, of MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP-IRON now lying in 6 lots, numbered 1 to 6, at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Byculla, where it may be seen on application to the Running-Shed Foreman.

Offers must state the number of the lot or lots tendered for, quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the same will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or Government promissory notes, which in the case of the successful Tenderer will be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1884.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy............Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

CHEAP EDITION
OF
TRAMP ABROAD,
BY
MARK TWAIN.
Price Re. 1-4. Post free Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NOVELS.

Price Re. 1-4; Post-free Re. 1-8 each.

Endymion.	Contarini Fleming.
Lothair.	Henrietta Temple.
Sybil.	Alroy.
Tancred.	Young Duke.
Venetia.	Vivian Grey.

Coningsby.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica.
It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.
One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Cattarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862............£300,690
,, 1882............£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

4, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 15th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer; otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE ESSA HAJEE FUDLA of Bombay, Indian inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mahome HURDASS PREMJEE of Bombay, Hindoo THAKA inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Satad or Doongree Coolee-street, on the east side thereof, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 288, but now under No. 299, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 842 and 843, and under the new No. 6586, formerly said to contain 293 square yards, but contains by recent admeasurement 298 2-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground and the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the west by the aforesaid Satad or Doongry Coolee-street, on the north by the bridge called Mandvee Bridge, and on the south by the house of Nansey Kheraj, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla.—Dated this 15th day of September 1884.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.—No. 3344 OF 1884.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE up to WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884, for the supply for three years by contract of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the INDIAN GOVERNMENT VESSELS at Bombay.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserves to itself the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the articles tendered, as it may think fit.

3. Tenders must be posted by registered post on any preceding day to 1st October, 1884, and will not be received in any other way. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of the Indian Marine at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884. The parties tendering can be in attendance at that hour at the Office to witness this.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by the Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount required to be deposited.

5 Tender forms can be had at this Office, and should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government Vessels at Bombay."

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.

Price Re. 1-8; Post-free Re. 1-12 each.

Enquire Within Upon Every Thing.
Journey of Discovery Round Our House.
Corner Cupboard.
Practical Housewife.
Family Save-all.
Notices to Correspondents.
How a Penny became a Thousand Pounds.
Biblical Reason, Why Sacred History.
Reason Why, General Science.
Historical Reason Why, English History.
Reason Why, Natural History.
Gardener's and Farmer's Reason Why.
Wonderful Things of all Nations, 2 vols.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the steadiest, and quietest, most beautifully decorated, and can sew the strongest stitch on any material. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

OAK STATIONERY RACKS (single and double), also WRITING CABINETS of sizes from Rs. 3 to 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

ICE-CREAMS, Pastry, Biscuits, Coffee, Tea, Confectionery, &c.—PALLONJEE, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

BRIGG'S TRANSFER PAPERS, Borders, Slippers, Smoking Caps, Cushions, &c., a fresh supply, at very moderate prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street, Fort.

TENTS.—WANTED, a second-hand hill tent, a Bachoba and a Rowty. Address C.D., care of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN requires accommodation with a quiet family in the Fort. Address ZETA, care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

GOLD Keyless Duplex Half-hunting WATCH by Dent, Royal Exchange, London, cost 40 guineas. Price Rs. 325. In splendid order.—E. I. Brandon, Bombay.

ALLSOPP'S new L-G ALE, also E. and J. BURKE'S TRENT ALE, may be had in case of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pint bottles, on application to the GODOWNKEEPER, Benn, Ashley and Co.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED, first class certificated Engineer, with experience of Presses. Address "PRESS," *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

NEWEST SHAPES in black felt Hats for evening wear, at Rs 6-8, at Y. A. LACKA and Co.'s Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

POONA HORSE-SHOW.—Intending Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on 26th instant. Prospectuses can be obtained from Major Babington, Poona.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged European or Eurasian woman as nurse to a child 18 months old. Widow preferred. Apply to Mrs. De Brath, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb J. NEUBERG, Bomba.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM. PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date on production of share certificates.

By order of the board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1884, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution that was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, the 30th August last:—"That the words 'Engineer Architect' be inserted in the twelfth line of the 29th Article of Association between the words 'Secretary' and 'or Solicitor.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a small cadjan cutcha-built house known by the name of Mandasur, situated near the Dadur station on the Hunsalee-road.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Jewun Dhondjee Dhuru and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Allexo Gonsalves Athaide, and Laurence Allexo Athaide of Hunsally, Dadur, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by virture of power of sale given the mortgage deed dated 7th October, 1879, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1884, sale commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—

All that piece or parcel or oart called "Mandasur" together with a small cadjan cutcha-built house standing thereon, and contains with a few cocoanut trees, and a few mango-trees, &c., containing by admeasurement 898 square yards, standing in the book of Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax Nos, 736 and 272, in the name of the said Laurence Allexo Athaide, and bounded on the north and west by the public street (gully), on the east by the property of Jewan Dhondjee Dhuru, and on the south by the property of Anunta Dhondjee Dhuru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 16th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobaconist.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Atterney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in VENTILATING SHAFTS, CAST-IRON DOWN-PIPES and FITTINGS, &c., &c., in the District of Kamatipura.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bill of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 100 in cash has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in BRANCH PIPE SEWERS, CAST-IRON DOWN-PIPES and FITTINGS, CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS, &c., &c., in the District of the First Portion of the Sewerage scheme.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Sewerage Department), Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR
AT JEYPORE, RAJPUTANA.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR at Jeypore will be held near the Amani Shah Nulla on the Khatipura Road from 1st to 15th October, 1884. All dealers will be allowed to bring in and sell Horses, Elephants, Camels, Mules, Asses, Bullocks, Cows, and Buffaloes, free of the duties usually levied by the Raj on such transactions, and earthen pots will be supplied to Grass, fuel, pe cost of the State and arrangements will the dealers at the be made by the Raj for the supply at reasonable prices of all other necessaries.

Prizes in money will be awarded to dealers for animals, which the Horse-Fair Committee may recommend to the special notice of His Highness the Maharajah.

The Darbar proposes to spend about Rs. 1,000 in prizes and about Rs. 15,000 in the purchase of Horses suitable for the requirements of the State.

SHEO NARAIN,
Secy., Jeypore Council.

Jeypore, 11th September, 1884.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND............£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 1st October next up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, for the supply of POTATOES under schedule No. 43 to the Commissariat Department at Karachi and Hyderabad for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tenders must be furnished in cash or Government loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 19th Aug., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.		Tenders to be received
Kurbie and Straw under Schedule..	No. 18	On 1st October, 1884.
Firewood and Charcoal..	,, 19	Do. Do.
Shoeing Commissariat cattle	,, 20	Do. Do.
Purchase of empty casks	,, 21	On 6th October, 1884.
Butter and milk ..	,, 22	Do. Do.
Oils ..	,, 23	Do. Do.
Arrowroot Limejuice, Crockery and Chinaware &c.,	24	on 9th October, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona and Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper General.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10. Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10 A. Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April, 1885, under Schedule No. 14. Beef and mutton for two years from April, 1885, under schedule No. 14 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

Parties who may wish to tender at Madras, Karachi, Secunderabad and Bangalore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat Officers at those stations, and those who wish to tender at Calcutta to the Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, for forms of tenders and schedules, and to hand over to them receipts for earnest money deposit.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1884

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11. a. m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p. m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885, and 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.			Tenders to be received on
Sugar	Under Schedule	No. 26...	13th Oct., 1884
Sugar	,,	No. 26A...	13th ,,
Potatoes and Vegetables	,,	No. 27...	16th ,,
Tea, &c.	,,	No. 28...	16th ,,
FOR PERIM.			
Mutton, Provisions, Water and miscellaneous articles	,,	No. 1...	16th ,,

Forms of Tenders and Schedulers with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11-30 a. m. at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay. Poona. Karachi...... Hyderabad . Mhow ...... Ahmedabad.	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral Parties, &c. and Coffins.	Under Schedul No. 3	Tenders to be received on 9th October 1884.
Bombay .. Poona ...... Ahmednagar Mhow	Wooden Articles, Copper, Iron and Tin-ware and Crockery and China Ware..	,, 4	,, 9th ,,
Neemuch .. Nusserabad . Karachi	Leather, Bamboo and Rattan Articles and Earthen ware	,, 5	,, 9th ,,
Hyderabad... Deesa......... Belgam.......	Cattle Equipments and Commissariat Dead Stock	,, 8	,, 13th ,,
Ahmedabad.	Country Medicines	,,	,, 13th ,,
Bombay ...... Poona and.. Karachi	Fish, Salted ...	,, 6	,, 15th ,,
Belgam	Hired draught Bullocks	,, 7	,, 15th ,,
Bombay	Tow, Country ..	,, 8a	,, 15th ,,

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

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In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept, 1884.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Bombay Exhibition Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 5 p. m.
Polo on maidan at 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Ascalon (s), from Rangoon; Bangalore (s), Hongkong; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; H. Printzenberg, Mauritius; Verona (s), London; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Irene Morris (s), Kurrachee; Khiva (s), China, &c.; Nuddea (s), Cape Town; and Empire (s), Port Said.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder, this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Overture	French Comedy	Bela.
Minuet	Hebe	Blumenthal.
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l.
Grand Fantasia	Erin	Basquit.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Prince au Port entered, and the s.s. Sahara and City of Carthage left, the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Peveril entered, and the s.s. Bretton Hall left, on Sunday; and the s.s. Merton Hall and Bangalore entered, and the s.s. Khiva left, yesterday.

POLO.—The match this afternoon is:—

Black and Yellow.	vs.	*Dark Blues.*
Mr. Craigie (Captain.)		Mr. Conroy (Captain.)
Mr. Arthur.		Mr. Pease.
Mr. King.		Mr. Sladen.
Mr. N. S. Symons.		Mr. Slater.
UMPIRE.		UMPIRE.
Mr. Littleton Symons.		Mr. Ker.

Play to begin at 5-15.

AN INSUBORDINATE SEAMAN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Maltese fireman, of the s. s. Hypatia, named Angello Vella, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan by his captain with disobedience of orders, and also with leaving his ship without leave. The captain stated that that morning the accused refused to do his work when ordered to turn to at 9 o'clock. Prisoner had also used very foul language towards him, and went on shore without leave. His worship sentenced him to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Two noted characters named Dinna Jooman and Mahomedbux Salabux, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 12, from the person of a child in arms. The prisoners snatched the wristlet from the child, at Upper Mahim, on Sunday morning, while it was being carried back from chapel. They were, however, pursued and arrested with the wristlet in their possession. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other, against whom there were recorded three previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive fifteen stripes.

FATAL FALLS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bora-Bazaar street, Fort, on the body of an infant child named Jalbhoy Cowasjee, the son of one Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy. Deceased at about 6 o'clock that morning, while standing in a verandah on the third storey of a house accidentally fell out on to the stone pavement beneath, dying instantaneously. An inquest was also held at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Mahomedan boy named Noor Mahomed Peerbux, aged 9 years. Deceased on the 12th inst. fell out of a window on the second storey of his parents' house at Moonshee Acoob-street, and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded in each case.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Bombay Mint, on the body of Ramnak Mahadnak, aged 24 years, a private of the 10th N. I. At midnight on Sunday, while on sentry at the Mint, the deceased shot himself through the chest with his rifle. When the report was heard, the subedar, a lance naique, and a private of the guard went to the back of the Mint, where they found the deceased lying in the grass, dead, and with his rifle across his right leg, the muzzle being towards him. His left boot was off, and he had evidently pulled the trigger with his foot. The deceased was a well-conducted man; he had no quarrel with anyone; nor had he been reported for any offence. No reason can be assigned for his act. The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide.

THEFT.—Abdool Raymon Askur Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold nose-ring, a silver hooka, wearing apparel, two watches, a gold-embroidered shawl, and Rs. 30 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 161, the property of Syad Mahomed Hoosein, a native doctor residing near the J. J. Hospital, Byculla. It appears that the prisoner and his daughter some time ago went to live in the complainant's house. On the 23rd February last year they suddenly left, and shortly after the property in question was missed by the complainant. A report was made to the police, but the prisoner remained at large until the 12th instant, when he was arrested at Poona. A portion of the stolen property, to the value of Rs. 66, was recovered from him. He was brought to Bombay, and identified by the complainant. The prisoner admitted the theft. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIND PRESS COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its office in Elphinstone circle yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. Wadia in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to wait upon you with their report on the company's operations during the year ending 31st May, 1884, together with the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. Owing to the depressed condition of the wool trade, and to the continued exportation of unpressed cotton from Kurrachee to Bombay for mixing purposes on even a larger scale than in the preceding year, your directors are unable to give a very satisfactory account of the year's working. The total number of bales pressed from 1st June, 1883, to 31st May, 1884, was 36,741, against 41,503 bales during the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of 4,762 bales. Mr. Ramdas Moorarjee's contract for the supply of gunnies, rope, and labour having expired in October last, your directors availed themselves of the opportunity of low prices then ruling for gunnies to renew the agreement for a further period of two years, at the reduced rates of 21 annas for roped, and 9½ per bale for hooped, bales, being 1 anna per bale less than the former rates. The machinery continues in good working order under the supervision of Mr. James Moore, who has conducted himself to your directors' satisfaction. On reference to the accounts which have been circulated, you will notice that the net profit amounts to Rs. 23,919-4-9, out of which amount your directors propose to divide Rs. 20,000 amongst the shareholders, being at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, and carrying forward the balance of Rs. 3,919-4-9, to the current year's account."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of 50 per share; re-electing the retiring directors, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Damodardas Tapidas; and re-appointing Messrs. D. MacIver and J. Grant auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 180. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to all the office-bearers of the company.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 15.

THE POLICE BRIBERY CASE.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury:—

John Collett, late Inspector of Police, was charged with having, on the 7th August, 1883, received an illegal gratification of Rs. 15 from Dewjee Nursey; and of Rs. 15 from Javerchund Sewjee; with having on the 10th January, 1884, received Rs. 17 from Dhurumsey Ludha, and Rs. 15 from Balkrishna Narayen and two others; and with having, on the 18th January, 1884, received Rs. 4 from Ballajee Venkajee. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, defended the prisoner.

Superintendent J. G. Smith said that, in February last, he was directed by Sir Frank Souter to make certain inquiries about the accused; and the eventual result was that he was dismissed from his appointment on the 1st March. He then petitioned Government, who passed a Resolution in the matter. On testing the weights of Javerchund and Dewjee, witness found them to be perfectly correct.

A Government Resolution, dated 13th June, 1884, was put in, in which it was stated that Mr. Collett submitted that great injustice had been done him and demanded an inquiry into his case, pleading previous good service in the British Army, as well as in the Bombay Volunteer Corps. Government directed that Mr. Collett should be tried judicially, and remarked that on the result of the trial would depend the final Resolution they should pass in the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—

Before the prisoner was dismissed from the police force, was he told the names of his accusers?—No.

Was any opportunity given him of making his defence?—He made a defence.

How could he have made his defence when he did not know the names of his accusers?—He told the Commissioner that he would like to say something; and he was allowed to say it.

Did the Commissioner tell him what Javerchund, Dewjee, and Dhurumsey had said against him?—No.

And Government would not have known anything of the matter if the prisoner had not petitioned them?—Not until the sending in of the annual reports.

Was it intended to prosecute Mr. Collett when he was dismissed?—It was not.

If he had not demanded an inquiry, he would have been prosecuted?—No. He told Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, that since his dismissal he had obtained an appointment in the Parell Mill, and that his employers were about to send him to Bangalore. The Commissioner communicated this statement to Government.

Did not Government say that, if the prisoner withdrew his appeal, no [illegible] proceedings would be taken against him?—[illegible] said so.

And Mr. Collett refuse[illegible]draw his appeal?—I don't know.

Why, is he not standing here in the dock?—Oh, of course that speaks for itself.

In consequence of his being under suspension by order of Government, did not the Commissioner insist that Mr. Collett should go back to the police quarters?—Yes, the consequence was that he lost his appointment in the Parell Mill.

Although, if he had chosen, he might have kept his appointment in the mill, and not have been prosecuted?—Yes.

Are there any rules issued to policemen as to testing weights?—No, there are no rules.

It is left to a policeman's own discretion as to how he should test the weights?—The practice has been to always test them in the Commissioner's office.

Yes, but the Fort is a long way from the Commissioner's office. In the case of a police officer living in the Fort, would it not rest with him to test the weights in what manner he thought proper?—I suppose so; but he would be expected to take them to the Commissioner's office.

Do you know of any orders issued that the weights should be tested at the Commissioner's office?—No. I do not.

Have you ever seized any weights yourself?—Oh, yes, many.

Were the shopkeepers annoyed when you did so?—Yes, I dare say they were.

You very often seized weights which afterwards turned out to be correct?—Yes; but when they turned out to be correct, I returned them.

The prisoner, I believe, bore a very good character before these anonymous letters were sent about him?—I myself have heard nothing against his character. Unless he had borne a good character in the Army, he would not have obtained an appointment in the police. Before dismissing him, Sir Frank Souter gave him the option of resigning. He did not resign.

Was Collett a popular man in the force or not?—I cannot say.

The case for the prosecution closed after the examination of a few more witnesses.

The judge asked the prisoner if he wished to make any statement with reference to the charges. Prisoner said it was entirely false that he had taken a bribe from any one. The witnesses were hostile to him, because he had taken up more than twenty persons from the neighbourhood for having false weights, and all of them were convicted. This case had been got up against him for the purpose of ruining him.

The judge.—Have you any suggestion or explanation to offer about these weights in court. They are now found to be correct.

Prisoner.—These weights were tested, my lord, and found short.

The judge.—By whom?

Prisoner.—By me.

The judge.—Where?

Prisoner.—At the Crawford Market.

Mr. Inverarity called no evidence for the defence.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury, submitting that the case for the prosecution had been made out by the evidence.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said his learned friend had tendered an abject apology on behalf of the native witnesses, saying they were men of no education and were not accustomed to a nice accuracy of statement, and that therefore the discrepancies in their evidence should be overlooked. Mr. Inverarity urged that the jury should sanction no such thing, and that the same rules of truth and honesty which applied to European witnesses should be applicable to native witnesses. All the inquiries against the prisoner were made behind his back, and he was given no opportunity of explaining his conduct or confronting his enemies. In the petition to Government, prisoner actually asked for an inquiry. Would that be the conduct of a man who had been receiving bribes? The Government did not think so, and taking Mr. Collett's length of service into consideration, they passed a Resolution directing an inquiry, and thus giving him the opportunity of clearing his character which he desired. Mr. Collett, although he was suspended from the police force, got a good appointment as superintendent of the Parell Mill. He was then given the option of withdrawing his appeal to Government and having the prosecution against him dropped, or continue under suspension, throw up the good appointment at the Parell Mill, and have the prosecution carried on against him. He chose the latter alternative. Was that, Mr. Inverarity asked, the conduct of a guilty man? Certainly it was not. Sir Frank Souter dismissed him because it was desirable that a policeman should be above suspicion, and not because he believed him to be guilty. The learned counsel commented at great length on the evidence of the witnesses who alleged they had given bribes to the prisoner. The summons against Javerchund was taken out on Monday, his weights having been previously removed from his shop. It was stated that the prisoner knew that the weights were correct. Was it likely, asked the learned counsel, that the prisoner would ask a bribe from a man, whose weights he knew to be correct, and against whom he had taken out a summons? Was it likely again, that the prisoner would ask Javerchund to go over to his quarters in the company of another shopkeeper, for the purpose of offering him a bribe, and thus put Javerchund in position to adduce evidence of the bribe against him? The thing was absurd, and contrary to common-sense.

The judge summed up the case at some length, reviewing the material circumstances for and against the prisoner. The evidence of the persons who gave the bribes, and who were therefore accomplices of the prisoner, must be treated as tainted evidence, and should be accepted only so far as it was corroborated by independent evidence. The latter was the evidence only of Mr. Superintendent Smith and Gustadjee, a clerk in the Fort Police Court, who contradicted each other in the most material point, namely, the finding of the weights which the prisoner said were short, but which were now ascertained to be correct.

The jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Jardine said that considering the verdict of the jury, he did not intend to proceed with the other charges.

A formal verdict of not guilty was returned in respect to the latter charges; and the prisoner was discharged.

The court adjourned at 6. p. m. until [illegible] (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUS[illegible]

THE following are excerpts from the p[illegible] a meeting of the Trustees of the Por[illegible] held on the 11th instant:—

Read memo. from the Acting Port [illegible] 2nd September, forwarding report b[illegible] in charge of the Kennery life-boat [illegible] boat was observed at 12-20 p.m. on 29t[illegible] miles to windward of Kennery in [illegible] state; that the life-boat was at onc[illegible] taken to her assistance, that the crew [illegible] boat, numbering fourteen, were trans[illegible] life-boat; and that the fishing-boat wa[illegible] to Kennery. He states that the weather [illegible] was squally, with a westerly wind an[illegible] broken sea, and that the conduct of the [illegible] crew of the life-boat was very praisewo[illegible] crew jumping over-board repeatedly to [illegible] Read minutes of members of Harbou[illegible] Committee.

Resolution.—The Port Officer shoul[illegible] to convey to the officer in charge o[illegible] life-boat and to the crew serving u[illegible] Trustees' appreciation of the manner [illegible] work referred to was done.

Read memo. from the Acting Port [illegible] 9th September, forwarding reports by [illegible] of the tug Princess and by the Dock[illegible] commending that the tug be put on the [illegible] order to have her bottom cleaned and [illegible] two coats of red lead and two coats of [illegible] at an estimated cost of Rs. 625; also tha[illegible] be cleaned and caulked. Read memo. f[illegible] Port Officer, dated 10th September, re[illegible] the slip would be available on 11th [illegible] asking sanction to put on the Princes[illegible] chairman reported having given the [illegible] sanction in anticipation of the decision of the Trustees.

Resolution.—The sanction given by the chairman is approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th September, inquiring with reference to Trustees, resolution No. 418 of 24th July, whether the two additional ramoosees for Mody-bay are to be kept on after the end of the current month.

Resolution.—The ramoosees may be retained until the end of October.

Read letter from Messrs. E. Bates and Co., dated 4th September, asking for a reconsideration of the question of granting receipts for export cargo received at Prince's Dock. They recommend that receipts be granted by the dock authorities in all cases, whether required by the shippers or not, and state the reasons which they think render such a course necessary. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Messrs. Bates and Co. should be informed that the resolution referred to was passed in accordance with the advice of the mercantile members of the board, more than one of whom had special reasons for considering the question from the shipowners' point of view, and also in accordance with the advice of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It should further be pointed out that the resolution provides for receipts being at once given if asked for. In these circumstances the Trustees are not prepared to make any further change.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Sept., 1884.	For week ending 9th Sept., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour..........	18	21
,, ,, out of ,,	12	18
,, transported	12	14
,, attended to	none	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 8th Sept., 1884.	For week ending 8th Sept., 1883.
Vessels entered..........	10	12
,, left	9	11
,, remaining in dock	13	16

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE [illegible] AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain L. H. Moule, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 29th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. W. L. Gault.
Miss Gault.
Mr. L. K. Laurie.
Mr R. Chisolm.
Mr. Rose Chisolm.
Mr. W. B. Martindale.
Dr. F. W. Browne.
Mr. F. Inglis.
Col. G. Hewitt.
Mr. E. G. Fraser.
Mr. Westland.
Major W. Laing.
Lt. W. L. Beresford.
Mr. J. Ramsay.
Lt. W. L. Pretyman.
Mr. J. B. Barton.
Miss F. Berkley.
Col. Macleod.
Rev. R. P. Burnett.
Mr. F. Reilly.
Major Bell Stewart.
Mr. J. F. Crawford.
Hon. Justice Pinhey.
Mr. A. R. Shaw.
Miss Shaw.
Major and Mrs. Gunter.
Mr. Thorougood.
Mr. F. Nisbett.
Rev. E. Gibson.
Mr. and Mrs. Nixon.
Mr. J. Cheetham.
Mr. T. Oliver.
Mr. W. King.
Mr. E. Eyres.
Mr. J. Woodhead.
Mr. D. Faulds.
Mr. Mitchell.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr. A. de V. C. Reis.
FROM VENICE.—Mr. A. Rickli.
FROM ADEN.—Dr. Ardeshir Burjorjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to Sir W. Armstrong at Cragside on Friday, and proceeded to Edinburgh, where they visited the Forestry Exhibition, and afterwards inspected the restored St. Giles's Church and the new wards of the Royal Infirmary. On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the new Forthbridge works, and, after calling at Hopetoun-house they returned to Dalmeny. On Sunday the Prince and Princess visited Her Majesty's ship Lord Warden and were present at Divine service on board. The Royal party on Monday proceeded to Abergeldie. Yesterday the Prince and Princess visited Aberdeen, and presented new colours to the Gordon Highlanders.

The Crown Prince of Germany left Osborne on Friday to return to Germany.

Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden on Wednesday, and arrived at Edinburgh in the evening. At many places along the railway route addresses were presented, to which the Premier made brief replies. His reception in Edinburgh was very enthusiastic.

The Queen has appointed Viscount Enfield to succeed the late Duke of Wellington as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex.

Lord Wolseley has been appointed to the temporary command of the military forces in Egypt.

An immense gathering of Yorkshire Conservatives, estimated at 100,000 persons was held on Saturday in Mr. Winn's park near Wakefield. The principal speakers were Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., and Lord Carnarvon.

Notice appeared in Friday's *Gazette* that Sir G. Harrison, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. E. D. Gray, have been added to the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt on Tuesda in Jersey.

Lord Ampthill, British Ambassador at Berlin, died in that city on Monday, aged 55 years.

Miss Constance Colvin, daughter of the Rev. R. Colvin, of Edinburgh, was drowned on Monday while bathing at Ardrossan. Similar casualties have occurred at Bangor, Whitby, and other places.

A small yacht sailing on the Dee was upset on Monday, and three young men on board were drowned.

The cricket match between Lancashire and Kent was concluded on Friday, the first-named county winning by eight wickets. On Saturday matches between the Australians and Notts, and Gloucestershire and Middlesex were drawn unfinished; Surrey beat Derbyshire by seven wickets, and Sussex defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 19 runs. On Wednesday the match of the Australians v. Cambridge University Past and Present was won by the Colonials by 142 runs. That between Surrey and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished. Kent defeated Somersetshire by 159 runs, and Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 10 wickets.

At Hammersmith Police-court on Tuesday a gardener, named Thomas Harris, was committed for trial for the murder of his wife.

Two men have been remanded at Wednesbury on a charge of pouring boiling water into the face and ears of a man with whom they had quarrelled.

A man was found dying on Saturday on the public road at Buxburn, Aberdeenshire, with a knife sticking into his temple. Six men have since been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

A party of hop-pickers got intoxicated on Monday and quarrelled in the train to Penshurst, and one man was killed by a blow.

A weil-daessed young man threw himself into the Thames on Tuesday from Waterloo-bridge, and although efforts were made to save him they were unsuccessful.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has intimated to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam that after a careful investigation of the statements of the witnesses Casey and Philbin, alleging the untruth of their evidence on the trial for the Maamtrasna murder, and a review of the evidence given by other witnesses, he has arrived at a conclusion that the verdict and sentence were perfectly right and just.

The trial in Dublin of Messrs. Cornwall and Kirwan for conspiracy to commit unlawful practices ended on Saturday in the disagreement of the jury. The prisoners were released on bail pending a new trial. In the case of Pillar, who was stated to be a member of the Society of Friends, and who had pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. J. G. Medley, Royal (Ben.) Eng.; Lieut-Col. H. J. C. Shakespear, Ben. Ret.; Major C. M. Ryves, Bo. Inf.; Surg.-Major R. De C. Peele, Bo. Ret.; P. Ward, late engineer I.N.; H. M. S. Græme, late Mad. C.S.; Lord Ampthill; Mr. H. G. Bohn; Dowager Lady Wharncliffe.

THE French Legation left [illegible]kin on [illegible]ay, but no formal declaration of war was made on either side. On Saturday Admiral Courbet entered the Min River and bombarded the Arsenal, which he entirely destroyed, together with a number of Chinese gunboats. No surrender was accepted, and the French fire continued for two hours after all opposition had ceased.

The French official report of their loss in the bombardment of the Foochow Arsenal is six men killed, and the reported sinking of a French gunboat is not confirmed. An attack was made on Monday on the Mingan Forts on the northern arm of the River Min, which were destroyed, and also the Kinpai Forts. An attack upon Woosung is expected.

The preparations for an advance to Khartoum by the Nile are continuing. Sir E. Wood and Colonel Fraser have left Assouan for Korosko.

A report has arrived at the advanced camps that General Gordon has gained a great victory over the rebels surrounding Khartoum.

It is believed in Constantinople that since the failure of the London Conference the British Government has made representations to the Porte in recognition of its rights in Egypt, and expressing a desire for the co-operation of the Sultan in the restoration of order in that country.

The cholera has again considerably subsided at Toulon and Marseilles. On the other hand, the epidemic has spread in Italy, and the mortality at Spezzia and Busca has been great.

The Russian military manœuvres in the presence of the Emperor have been concluded, and an Imperial order of the day has been published, expressing high satisfaction with the appearance and performances of the troops.

It is confidently asserted that the Czar will visit Warsaw early next month, and that a meeting with the Emperor of Austria has been arranged, but the time and place are not known, nor whether the German Emperor will join the meeting.

Princess William of Prussia, daughter-in-law of the Crown Prince and Princess, is ill from scarlet fever.

The French Ambassador in Berlin, Baron de Courcel, left that city on Tuesday to visit Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

The meeting of the British Association in Montreal has been most successful. The proceedings commenced on Wednesday, when the President, Lord Rayleigh, delivered the opening address.

The Ameer has recommended that the Afghan Frontier Commission shall take the route from Quetta *via* the Helmand to Herat. The departure of the Commission is expected in a few days.

The scurrilous attacks on the British Government and people in the native Indian newspapers are attracting attention in Calcutta.

Severe frosts occurred on Sunday night in the northern Atlantic States of the American Union, and much damage has been done to the corn crops. It is also reported that there are larger fields of ice at present in the Gulf of St. Lawrence than ever before known at this season.

The West African mail brings accounts of great dissatisfaction among English traders on that coast at the occupation of the Cameroons territory by Germany.

Dinizulu, the son of Cetywayo, has issued a proclamation declaring Zululand to be under the protection of the Transvaal Republic.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·821
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·895
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	283
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during the month	3·74
" " " " year	58·18

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [illegible] the Anglo-American Drug [illegible] London.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FOOCHOW.

THE French Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Admiral Courbet, dated Foochow, 24th August morning, the text of which is as follows :—

"A good beginning has been made. We opened fire on the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock nine of the Chinese war-vessels and twelve junks had been sunk. One of our torpedoes sank a large Chinese cruiser. The Krupp battery commanding the Arsenal was silenced. Two of the enemy's vessels remaining escaped to the upper part of the river, where none of our gunboats, owing to their large draught, could follow them. The vessels of the squadron which took part in the action were the Volta, which hoisted my flag, the Luguay-Trouin, the Triomphante, the Villars, the D'Estaing, and the Aspic, Lynx, and Vipere, with torpedo boats Nos. 45 and 46. We had six killed and 27 wounded, 14 of whom are only slightly hurt. Our vessels have only sustained damage that can be repaired on the spot with their own resources. The torpedo boat No. 46 had its boiler burst by a cannon ball from the enemy. The Chinese losses were very considerable. During the night from the 23d to the 24th inst. we were constantly beset by burning wreckage carried backward and forward by the current, running at the rate of from four to five knots. We were also harassed by burning logs launched against us, and by torpedo cutters. I shall clear away all this to-day and afterwards bombard the Arsenal. Do not count upon our leaving the river Min before the 29th or 30th inst. The officers and men of the squadron are animated by the greatest ardour."

Mr. Colquhoun of the *Times*, who says he was the only newspaper correspondent present, gives the following account of the bombardment :—

The bombardment was a sickening business. The Chinese fleet lately on the Min has, except two ships, been blotted out. No surrender was allowed to the disabled and sinking vessels; the guns having been silenced, they were shelled for hours. Admiral Courbet opened fire at two o'clock, and the Chinese replied almost simultaneously. The Dockyard Arsenal fired immediately, but with only partial success.

The eleven vessels forming the Chinese fleet, mostly light river and coast transports, were really toys. The French had eight heavily armed ships—the Volta, Duguay Trouin, D'estaing, Aspic, Vipere Lynx, and Villars. The Triomphante ironclad arrived soon after fire had been opened.

Several of the Chinese gun-boats maintained bravely a desultory fire for about fifteen minutes, when the survivors of the crews leapt overboard; but the combat was practically finished in seven minutes.

The superior artillery of the French made the contest, after the disabling of the Chinese vessels, no fight—it was a massacre. This was the opinion of every spectator. Two 18-ton gun-boats fought well, one sinking near the Champion (English), while the other, above the junks, made a good stand.

The French kept up the fire on the Arsenal and the neighbouring buildings, forts, barracks, and even villages, until five o'clock, although the resistance of the shore batteries had ceased at about three o'clock. Some of the French and Chinese ships were firing close to the Vigilant and Champion. I was myself on board the Champion.

Three burning gun-boats floated down the stream, one carrying French colours. One passed close to us, and so also did numerous fire-junks, blazing in a dangerous manner; but they were all fended off. One English barque was saved by the English. The French torpedo-boats exploded the sterns of the Yangwoo transport and of two sinking gun-boats.

The scenes on the river as the dead and wounded men floated by were terrible. The English saved many of the latter.

Telegraphing at 3 p.m., on Aug. 24, Mr. Colquhoun says :—Two Chinese transports escaped yesterday up the river. One was stranded, her back being broken; the other is intact.

The French recommenced firing at noon to-day, their operations being directed against the Pagoda and above. It is surmised that their object is to obliterate the transports, shell the villages, and occupy the heights round the arsenal. The French are now shelling the barracks and camps near Quantao, where no resistance is offered.

At the Pagoda the Consulate buildings are being looted by Chinese soldiers in uniform and armed. From this we may judge what precautions at Foochow are necessary, though it is now quiet. An English pilot was killed during a scare last night, when the French opened heavy fire, and it is believed, sank one of their own torpedo boats.

August, 25.—The following telegrams were also despatched :—At 2 this afternoon the French ironclads entered the mouth of the river. The White Fort opened with Krupp guns at a distance of three miles. They were engaged for an hour, after which the French retired. The Chinese fire was good. A French ironclad was badly struck to-day, but will be repaired during the night. The French will recommence firing at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

August, 26.—A heavy bombardment of the Mingan forts have been proceeding since the morning broke. They are believed to have been silenced. The Kinpa forts are untouched.

ON THE MIN RIVER, NEAR KINPAI, Aug. 27, 7 p.m.

Admiral Courbet has been engaged in bombarding the Kinpai forts from a position on the river above them this afternoon, enfilading the batteries with two of his vessels.

To-morrow he will probably attack the forts with his full force of eight vessels inside, and the ironclad outside. The fate of these forts is certain. They are so constructed that they cannot reply with a fire directed up the stream.

FOOCHOW, Aug. 28.

The Kinpai forts have been destroyed.

2-25 p.m. I have just returned from Kinpai. All the Min defences are gone. The troops bolted. The French fleet can bombard, but an occupation of the mainland is impossible.

8 p.m. Intelligence has been received from the Pagoda, that since the French descended the river the Chinese soldiery have looted and fired the foreigners' quarter. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the French having bombarded without having landed any forces for the protection of Europeans. It is reported that Germany has protested against this course. The Chinese complain of English pilots having guided the French fleet, thus committing, as they assert, a breach of neutrality.

A Reuter's telegram from Pekin, dated August 22, says :—The Governors of the Provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan have received Imperial orders to march with their forces into Tonquin.

Another telegram from the same Agency, dated Shan ghai, Aug. 27, says:—The French loss in the bombardment of Foochow Arsenal was seven killed and 14 wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese war-vessel Yang-Wu was blown up by a torpedo after she had fired a broadside at the French torpedo-boat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by hand grenades thrown from another Chinese vessel, and the boat was sunk by the Volta in order to prevent her being captured. The French are expected to occupy the heights commanding the Pagoda anchorage, but 75,000 Chinese troops are reported to be in the vicinity. According to reports received here from the South, a force of 80,000 Chinese have invaded Tonquin and annihilated the French troops. It is added that several thousands of the Chinese were killed in the engagement.

FRENCH POLICY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* transmits an account of a conversation between M. Ferry and four or five casual visitors at the house of a diplomatist in Paris. M. Ferry is said to have declared that from the time of the death of Captain Rivière, the hand of China was found acting everywhere, clandestinely or arrogantly, against French interests, threatening French prestige and security. Chinese diplomatists shocked French ideas and wounded French susceptibilities, and only M. Ferry's love of peace and the prudence incumbent on him prevented him from revealing acts and words that would have aroused the legitimate pride of the French nation. A rupture seemed to be openly aimed at. For the Bac-le ambuscade and treachery China might easily have apologized; but, instead of this, her representatives even went so far as to urge that it was she, and not France, that was entitled to claim an indemnity.

"In spite of all this we granted delay after delay, though well aware that these periods were utilized for making preparations against us. At last, and comformably to the vote of Parliament, I had to put an end to a situation in which our honour seemed to be in jeopardy. China had surprised and betrayed us, our soldiers had fallen in an ambush, and the punishment of the nation guilty of it was imperative. We have had to treat China, not like a civilized nation anxious to atone for an unintentional breach of faith, but as a barbarous people desirous of profiting by its treachery. That chastisement has been administered; and we had to make it the heavier because it was to put an end to China's presumptuous mistakes. We dream of no conquest, nor do we want to disturb the quietude of our own nation. What we want is, the peaceful occupation of Tong-king, and to enforce on China the respect which she owes us. We shall do this. When this object is attained, and when China sincerely acknowledges that she has been justly punished for miscalculating or denying our power, there will be nothing in this at which European interests need be alarmed. On the contrary, this ought to show Europe that we are acting in the interest of the civilized world."

"I infer," observed the host, "that you do not think it necessary to convene the Chambers."

"I agree (said M. Ferry) with Cavour that, when a dictatorship is not contemplated, when no violence need be expected in the House, and no violence of the extreme parties, a Minister is never stronger than when the Chambers are sitting. But I may add that, in spite of their tried patriotism, I should at present be imposing a premature task on the Chambers, and I should be exposing the Opposition to fresh imprudence, which it would be the first to regret in the interest of our country, which is dear to us all. I intend to keep strictly within the limits traced for me by [illegible] Chamber's vote of confidence."

Before the Chinese Legation left [illegible] the correspondent of the *Standard* had an opportunity of ascertaining from the lips of some of its leading members that, notwithstanding the acknowledged great superiority of France as a military Power, they nevertheless felt confident that the issue of the struggle now entered upon with France will be favourable to China. The *Figaro* gives a report from an anonymous interviewer, who saw Li-Fong-Pao. The Chinese Minister is reputed to have said that war will be waged not merely defensively but a *outrance*, and China feels secure of victory. "The configuration of the country and the elements will fight for them. Behind rocky mountains difficult of access are vast sterile plains, literally unknown to Europeans, but where Chinese generals will be at home. China will imitate the tactics of Russia in 1812. France will march to misery and devastation. The unhealthy season is now approaching, and in two months not two out of ten of the French force will be valid. The natives will rise and carry on a guerrilla war, leaving the invaders not a moment's peace. Moreover, the counsellors of the young King of Annam are all devoted to China, and the country will rise and throw off the French yoke."

FRENCH RECRIMINATIONS.

In consequence of the comments made by the English press on Admiral Courbet's action, intense irritation has been displayed by the French press towards England and the bombardment of Alexandria is cited as justifying an attitude of difference towards English criticism. The *Petit Journal* headed an article "You are a Liar," while nearly every newspaper contains abuse of England and Paul de Cassagnac advocates the acceptance of the proposed alliance of France and Germany. The *Martin Francais* publishes a telegram from Berlin, giving what purports to be the terms upon which a Franco-German alliance has been arranged. France is to obtain territorial compensation on condition that she will engage not to oppose the claims of Germany to the possession of two ports in the North Sea. There are mutual engagements regarding the colonial policy of the two countries, each party to the alliance undertaking to aid the other in the acquisition of colonial settlements.

The *Gaulois*, a leading Royalist paper of Paris, joins in the outcry against England in a remarkable and bitter article, which has made a great impression on the Boulevards. The *Gaulois* is astonished that tears of hypocritical pity should be shed in England for a few Chinese killed in lawful combat, and thinks that the real enemy of France is not Germany, but the "bird of prey" on the other side of the Channel. It reminds its readers that it was France who in past ages too often crossed the Rhine, carrying with her fire and sword. But from the fourteenth century onwards England has been the hidden or open enemy of France. "From the Black Prince, who, torch in hand, ravaged our fields, burned our cities, and dishonoured our women, down to Gladstone, the hideous Shylock who robs us and tries to dishonour us, England has pursued against us for work of gloomy hatred and ferocious rapacity." Every time that we have wept or bled England looked on, drinking our tears and gloating over our blood. Not a misery, not a pain, not a disgrace, but has come to us from her.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE *Times* says: —" A feeling of pain and surprise will be provoked in England by the accounts of an engagement in which there was so much unnecessary devastation and cruelty. Even those who know how many are the inevitable horrors of war will be of opinion that Admiral Courbet has greatly exceeded the limits marked out for him by the instructions which he is understood to have received, while he he has certainly transgressed the usages of civilised warfare. He was ordered to bombard the arsenal of Foochow, an operation which naturally involved the shelling of any fort or fleet offering resistence, but which laid the French under no duty to carry on a battle without quarter against disabled ships and wounded men. Bombardment is only a means to an end—destruction or capture. Admitting that Admiral Courbet's instructions were to destroy and not to seize the Foochow Arsenal, his purpose could have been accomplished without directing his fire against villages; and by every rule of war he was bound to offer vessels that had ceased firing an opportunity of surrender. To shell, sink, and explode ships which are no longer fighting, to force their crews to jump overboard, to keep up a murderous fire on men who are wounded and drowning, and to allow these men—not pirates, but defeated soldiers and sailors—no chance of a rescue,—these are not acts of honourable warfare, but deeds of barbarity. To measure their heinousness one has only to imagine the reprobation they would excite if by some evil chance they were committed by one of our own Admirals. In the operations against Alexandria the fire of British ships was stopped whenever a fort was silenced, and Sir Beauchamp Seymour would no more have shelled a disabled boat with a defenceless crew than Sir Garnet Wolseley would have massacred the Egyptian wounded on land. The respect due to the susceptibilities of a friendly nation does not oblige us to refrain from emphasising our condemnation of Admiral Courbet's proceedings, nor from pointing out the serious effect they may have in aggravating the war, extending its range and increasing its dangers so far as neutral Powers are concerned. Already the inhumanity of the victors has spread demoralisation among the vanquished. The French Consulate buildings at the Pagoda were being looted by Chinese soldiers in uniform, and our Correspondent says that we may judge from this what precautions will have to be taken to prevent a repetition of such scenes in the town of Foochow itself. A few days ago, when the war fever among the Chinese was rising, the authorities at Shanghai and Canton had to prohibit aggressions against foreigners under pain of flogging; but we may ask what chance there is of the lives and property of foreigners being held in respect if the French conduct their war in so reckless a manner as to rouse all over China a furious resentment and passion for revenge ?"

THE *Morning Post* :—China will submit, but she will not do so at once. The struggle may be long; it must be costly and sanguinary. Chinese indifference to life is profound, and Chinamen are like the sands of the sea for number. Military operations, therefore, will involve a long and sickening course of butchery. The French troops now in Tonquin will be quite inadequate to the duty imposed on them, and a fresh expedition will become necessary if the war be prolonged. Here is a sufficiently serious difficulty. The cholera is raging in the southern ports of France, and without coaling stations it is almost impossible for them to transport a large body of troops. Nor are the naval prospects more encouraging. Bombardments are practically directed less against the interests of China than against those of England, Germany, and the United States. A blockade of the immense coast of China cannot be made effective, and will not therefore be binding. Enormous sacrifices will be demanded from France for very small gains. Meanwhile failures in Mincing Lane, famines in Lancashire, and a financial crisis throughout the East are among the results which will ensue to us. Every interest alike demands arbitration from some quarter, and every Government must be ready to assist. France has already struck; she is strong enough even now to stay her hand.

THE *Daily News* :—The Chinese had eleven gunboats on the river between the city of Foochow and the scene of Saturday and Sunday's bombardment, and of the eleven only one is known to have escaped. In comparison with the heavily armed French ships the Chinese vessel swere mere egg-shells, and the fight with them, such as it was, lasted only for a few minutes. Not content with this achievement, Admiral Courbet next took measures to reduce the villages in the neighbourhood, his object being supposed to be the occupation of all the commanding positions in the neighbourhood of the arsenal forts. But this he can scarcely be blamed for doing; the movement was implied in his instructions to bombard and capture the Woolwich of China. But with the help of his fleet only, he cannot do much more. If the present reprisals, as they are called, are to be developed into an advance, say upon Foochow—a city of six or seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and surrounded with very strong walls—it will be necessary to assist Admiral Courbet with a land force. But at present it does not seem very clear how this is to be done, for, though orders for reinforcements were sent some time ago to Tonquin, it may not be possible to comply with them, the French in that province being themselves likely to require all their troops for the somewhat difficult duty of repelling a Chinese invasion.

THE *Daily Telegraph* :—Light will gradually dawn upon the remarkable method of making war adopted by the French Government, with, we are told, the approval of the French nation. We do not now allude to the savage practices said to have been carried on in the Min River opposite the arsenal of Foochow. These reports must be reserved for later examination and comment when the precise details and the whole circumstances have been revealed. They have made a deep impression, which time and truth may or may not efface; and we leave them aside to be refuted or explained at a later date, provided they are not overshadowed by conduct and calamities still more astounding in illustration of what may lurk in a "state of reprisals." We live in an age so enlightened, and so much superior to any which has gone before, that none can easily forecast what fine moral principles, astutely applied, will be able to accomplish. "War is cruelty," said a great captain, "and you cannot refine it." Still, we suppose there are degrees of violence even in the application of force, limits beyond which none will go who recognise the French maxim, "*Noblesse oblige*."

THE *Standard* :—The present generation is not very squeamish in the matter of massacre, and the Chinese are reputed to attach so little value to their own lives, that a peculiar amount of toleration may possibly be extended to these new "lessons" in the art. Still, we are all interested in China; and the Chinese have not hitherto manifested a fine discrimination between Europeans of one country and Europeans of another country. The French themselves receive some compensation for the unpopularity they are procuring for foreigners of all sorts; but England, in common with other countries, has nothing to gain, and much to risk, by the prolongation of such proceedings as those of which Admiral Courbet gave the world a specimen Neither France nor China can wish for the indefinite continuance of a struggle in which one side may suffer considerable injury, but from which the other can hope to reap little, if any; profit. Other powerful States are too deeply interested in the Chinese Empire to remain passive spectators of an attempt to found a French Calcutta or Bombay on the Chinese seaboard. Moreover, there is little reason to suppose that the colonising capacity of France is any greater than it was last century; and everybody knows how the most persistent endeavours, even though seconded by Frenchmen of real genius and daring, collapsed against the rooted indisposition of the French people to expatriate themselves for the benefit of their country.

THE *Daily Chronicle* :—The game that the French Ministry is playing a desperate one, and the least untoward event may not only cause its overthrow, but may involve France in difficulties with other nations besides China, whose neutrality she cannot afford to despise. It is intolerable that a nation with such shadowy grievances or claims for redress as has France on the present occasion should be allowed to paralyse a large section of the commerce of several countries, and it is surely time that those nations chiefly affected entered a protest against the doings of the French fleet in Chinese waters.

THE *Morning Advertiser* :—Anybody who has read the history of past conflicts between the Chinese Government and European Powers will know that the bombardment of the arsenal of Foochow, even if followed up by the destruction of every defenceless port on the Chinese coast, will only strengthen the resolve of the authorities at Pekin to fight the battle out to the bitter end, just as the preliminary practice at Keelung only served to stiffen the backs of the Supreme Council. It must have been perfectly well known at Pekin that Foochow was defenceless, and that Hainan and Formosa are at the mercy of the French if they can afford to land a sufficient number of troops to hold those islands. But an empire with a population of some three hundred and fifty millions is hardly touched by these blows at its outlying interests.

GERMAN OPINIONS.

THE Berlin *Post* points out that the acceptance of foreign mediation by France would be apt to produce the impression in China that France is not strong enough to bring her action in Anam and Tonquin to a successful termination. Hence it seems necessary for the French to strike a strong blow against China if she is to maintain her acquisitions in the former provinces. The semi-official writer concludes : "The French Government cannot continue long to carry on its great enterprise in East Asia without disclosing all the consequences to the French nation, and asking and obtaining its consent. For some time France may continue to carry on war without declaring war, but in this matter it will hardly be a match for Chinese tenacity or perfidy. France will, therefore, have to accept the mediation of a friendly Power, or will have to make preparations for a grand scheme of Asiatic aggrandisement. The question is whether the Ferry Ministry is willing to risk its existence in connection with the Chinese quarrel."

THE independent German Press criticises the bombardment of Foochow in very disparaging terms. The *National Zeitung* says that an abnormal state of things exists, which comes under no classification known to international law. The two Governments are in a state which is neither war nor peace. France has, in fact, established before a declaration of war a state of things formerly only known as following a war.

THE *Frankfort Gazette*, looking at the commercial consequences of the present state of Franco-Chinese relations, says : "Not law and justice, but force and tyranny, are represented by the French. Nobody, however, and certainly not Germany, is disposed to interfere to prevent further acts of violence on the part of the French. The chief question, therefore, is, how far the commercial interests of other States will be injured, and how far these States are disposed to suffer such injuries to their interests. It is, moreover, not the fact that countries difficult of access, like China, are to be opened to commerce and civilisation only by the sword. History contradicts this theory."

A PRIVATE meeting of merchants and underwriters interested in the China trade was held in London on August 29 to consider the present state of affairs between France and China, and its bearing on neutral trade. Special attention was drawn to the declaration of the French Premier in the recent debate on the Tonkin credits, that the bombardment of Keelung did not create a state of war between the two countries, for this operation, M. Ferry said, was "only a means of negotiation." This being so, it was asked whether the English and German vessels now known to be on their way to China with arms and munitions of war would be admitted freely by Admiral Courbet into a Chinese port, for instance, into Foochow. It was, we believe, ultimately decided to urge Lord Granville to press the French Government for some definite statement of their position and intentions in this respect for the satisfaction and guidance of neutral merchants. We understand that a considerable portion of the cargo of one neutral ship now on her way to China is composed of dynamite ordered by one of the Viceroys for warlike purposes.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LORD WOLSELEY TO COMMAND.

THE circular announcing that General Lord Wolseley proceed to Egypt to assume the temporary command of the military forces in that country, contained the following :—"The preparations which have been for some weeks in progress for the organization of an expedition up the Nile, in the event of its being required for the relief of General Gordon and the garrison of Khartoum, are in a great degree similar to those which were adopted in 1870 for the despatch of the Red River expedition. The military authorities in Egypt have displayed great energy in acting on the instructions received from home; but the successful conduct of the Red River expedition by Lord Wolseley has furnished him with an experience which is not possessed to the same extent by any other officer, and it has been thought desirable to entrust to him the supervision on the spot of the measures which have been, to a great extent, adopted on his advice. There is some reason to hope that Major Kitchener's mission to Dongola may within a short time afford the means of opening up communication with General Gordon; but, having regard to the near approach of the cold season, the Government are of opinion that no time should be lost in placing themselves in a position to proceed to his assistance in the event of his being unable to execute his mission by other means."

It was at first arranged, it is reported, that not more than 5,000 men should form the expedition, but, now the complexion of affairs has been materially altered in many respects, and this number is to be increased by 2,000 men. The transport Goorkha sailed from Portsmouth on August 20 for Egypt with 700 officers and men belonging to the Mounted Infantry, the Commissariat, Transport Corps, the Army Medical Department, and the Hospital Corps, and on the same day another half-regiment was ordered to prepare to embark for Egypt—the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots, numbering about 700 men, and now quartered in the West Indies, which will leave Barbados in the troopship Orontes in time to arrive at Alexandria by October. This, with the two regiments from India, three battalions from Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and the forces already at Alexandria and on the Nile, will make up a total strength of 14,000 men, from which force Lord Wolseley will be able to select the expeditionary force of 7,000. Orders are expected for the preparation of transports for the conveyance of 1,000 marines from Suakim to Suez, whence, if they should be required, they will proceed by rail and road to Assouan. The flotilla of 400 river-boats, for the construction of which contracts had been signed, was found to be numerically insufficient, and Mr. Dunn, of the Construction Department of the Admiralty, in pursuance of further instructions, accepted contracts for nearly 400 more at the stipulated price of £75, from thirteen boat and ship builders, at Liverpool, Dundee, Hartlepool, Hull, Dondon, and on the Clyde and Tyne. It is computed that six hired transports would be sufficient for the conveyance of the first 400 boats, the first batch of which was to leave England between September 1 and 8. It is believed now that the expeditionary force will proceed in boats direct to Khartoum along the Nile, and that no part of the journey will be overland, as no very large purchases of camels have been made. It appears that about six hundred Canadian river boatmen are being enlisted to conduct the boats of the expedition up the rapids of the Nile. Lord Wolseley has given orders for the Sussex Regiment to start at once from Wady Halfa to Dongola, where it is said Lord Wolseley expects to arrive with the whole expedition on the 7th of November, one month after the date fixed for the arrival of the flotilla of boats at Sarras.

Active preparations for the expedition were going on at Woolwich, and on Aug. 28th the exertions were accelerated by the receipt of an order directing everything to be ready for embarcation on the 4th and 5th of September. The arrangement is for each boat to constitute a separate and perfect unit of the force, carrying its own provisions, medical drugs and appliances, spare boots and clothing, camp requisites and ammunition, and being as far as possible independent of the others. Each will be provisioned with 1,200 days' rations, being 100 days' food for twelve men; ten being soldiers and two sailors; one of the last-named to be a Canadian boatman; 500 of that class being now engaged on the other side of the Atlantic.

Lord Wolseley considers that the difficulties of the Nile route have been overrated. The troops will commence their march from Sarras on October 7, and they are expected to reach Dongola on November 7. The *Times* states that Colonel L. V. Swaine, Military Attaché at Berlin, who was Military Secretary to Lord Wolseley in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign, has been summoned again to act under his former chief in the same capacity with the Khartoum expedition. A Toronto telegram says :—Major Denison, of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, will take command of the contingent of Canadian boatmen to be despatched to Egypt for service on the Nile.

An inportant telegram was received at the headquarters at Aldershot on Aug. 29 ordering the immediate preparation for Egypt of detachments of the first division of the Telegraph and Field Park Engineers, numbering nearly 400 men. They were to embark at Gravesend and to be thoroughly equipped with stores of every description for telegraph, mining, explosives, and surveying. The two latter companies consist of men of every trade. The above, adds the *Times*, is an unusually large number for a departmental corps like the Royal Engineers, and indicates that the expedition is expected to be by no means an easy matter.

On August 29, the Government entered into a contract with the English agents of a firm in Chicago for the supply of £500,000 of compressed beef for the troops in Egypt, and, according to a Woolwich correspondent, this quantity of meat is to form a reserve at the base of operations in the forthcoming expedition, the provisions for which according to the estimated requirements is being fully made. The whole of the meat will pass through the Commissariat stores to be examined and repacked in the service boxes.

The steam transport Dunluce, having taken on board the wood and iron materials for Miss Robinson's Soldiers' Institute in Egypt, is ordered to fill up with food supplies exclusively; but it is understood that a few special stores urgently required in preparation for the expedition will also be taken in this vessel. Each boat is to be provided with a tent, for shelter when the men are on shore, and as the usual marquees for the staff cannot be taken in the boats, it is proposed to carry some of a medium size, a few of which have just been prepared for India. They appear so perfect in every detail that their employment in this service can hardly be deemed an experiment; but another novelty in the present expedition must be described as an experiment only, and this is the despatch of York hams preserved in paraffin. The plan is said to have been tried and answered admirably, without the slightest detriment to the meat, but it is felt by the authorities that there are at least sentimental objections which will forbid its adoption on a large scale. A large consignment of engineer stores, fuzes, and filled cartridges will go out in advance of the Dunluce in private ships, one of which is the steamer Dotterel, now loading in the Victoria Docks for Malta. About 20 tons of ice-making machinery will be despatched in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malwa from the same docks; but this is ordered to be landed at Suez *en route* to Suakim, and may be intended for the fleet in the Red Sea, especially as it is accompanied by some stores for her Majesty's ship Sphinx.

The Verona, belonging to the P. and O. Company, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, took out medical stores, camp equipment, and telegraph wire in charge of Assistant Commissary-General Pease, late of Guernsey, who is one of the officers especially detailed for the expedition. Although the long journey across the desert from Suakim is abandoned, it is intended to send to Egypt some of the india-rubber troughs and tanks of various sizes for the storage of water, as they take up but little room, and may prove valuable on emergencies.

The *Standard* says :—It is understood that owing to the great labour required in moving stores and materials in connection with the expedition, and the intense heat of the climate, the War Office has decided upon engaging 300 Kroomen from the West African coast. They will be despatched to Egypt with all possible speed, probably embarking at Cape Palmas. These Kroomen have been selected as being especially adapted as labourers in a tropical climate. They are very hardy, and capable of great fatigue. Most of the rough work of the expedition, such as hand carrying, &c., will be performed by them. The War Office authorities have also resolved to send out about seven additional small steam-boats or launches for the service of the expedition. The troopship Orontes is expected to arrive home about September 19, and will immediately afterwards sail for Barbadoes to embark the 1st Battalion Royal Scots, with whom she will sail for Alexandria, arriving there about the end of October.

VICTORY BY GENERAL GORDON.

General Gordon is reported to have gained a victory at Khartoum. A large force of Arabs made a continuous attack on the place during two successive days and nights, but were repulsed. On the third day Gordon sallied out and routed them with great slaughter, killing two of the sheikhs who were in command. The date of the engagement is variously given by different correspondents, but it appears to have occurred about fifteen days ago. The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria has had an interesting conversation with Zebehr Pasha to whom he imparted the news of General Gordon's victory. Zebehr credited the news, expressed unbounded admiration of General Gordon, and urged the immediate despatch of troops to Dongola. If that were done he declared that Heddai's rebellion would collapse. As to the numbers of the troops, 2,000 would not be sufficient, but 10,000 would be more than enough. Zebehr, above all, reiterated that we should act quickly. In reply to a suggestion that he should go, he said, "It is too late for me, you now want troops. Make up your mind to do it quickly and it is half done; but listen to Zebehr, and lose no time."

A long telegram from Sir Evelyn Wood was received at Cairo on Aug. 26th giving the details collected by Major Kitchener regarding the fall of Berber and of events generally in that district since the commencement of June. According to an account given by Berberine soldiers, who were made prisoners at Debbeh by the Mudir of Dongola, Berber was stormed by 50,000 insurgents, and was only imperfectly defended. About 700 officers and soldiers, who fell into the hands of the rebels, have since been treated as slaves.

According to the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* there is a tendency to improvement in the situation in the Soudan. In the north, between Korosko and the Red Sea, the English authorities have secured the services of 1,500 horsemen, belonging to the powerful tribe of the Ababdehs, who are to receive an annual sum of £3,000. They will organize under command of their sheikh, Beschir, the surveillance of that territory situated between the River Nile and the sea. Colonel Chermside is negotiating at Suakim with the neighbouring tribes in view of forming a counter-line which will take the offensive against the rebel chief Osman Digma.

THE BRITISH TROOPS AT ASSOUAN.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Assouan on the 10th of August, contemptuously discredits Lord Hartington's assertion that the troops were "hutted or in process of being hutted." The health of the troops, he says, is not very satisfactory.

Fever has made its appearance in camp with the rise of the Nile. In all there are over forty men of the Sussex Regiment in hospital, and these, with a score who were invalided from Mangabut, bring the total sick list of the regiment to the respectable figure of 9·3 per cent., with a decided tendency to increase. This condition of health is not to be wondered at when men are living in tents at a moment when the maximum temperature reaches 121 in the shade, and the coolest spot in camp—the officers' large mess-tent—is considered comfortable when the temperature marks 111. Add to this the fact that the river had risen a couple of yards within the past few weeks, and that the water is brown with mud and impregnated with the filth which gathers on the banks during the year, and the state of health of the troops will not appear surprising. The Egyptian troops are partly on the range of hills to the south of the town and partly to the north and east in the valley, but all the soldiers are under canvas. All the European officers on the hills and some of the native officers are hutted, and this is the only foundation for Lord Hartington's statement that "the troops are hutted or in process of being hutted." If the Government wishes really to do something for the health of the men they could order up a sufficient supply of the tents used by the European troops in India. A supply of these tents was furnished to the Sussex at Mangabut; but for some unexplained reason they were withdrawn when the regiment was ordered to Assouan, and the inferior Sepoy tents issued in their stead. This is a matter which should engage the attention of the Secretary for War.

From an attempt to pass the First Cataract on the 9th of August, not unattended with mishaps, the correspondent yet draws the decided conclusion that there is no difficulty in passing the patrol-boats at the present stage of the river. Warlike news is scarce. The Bishareen tribe has assumed a neutral attitude although some think their extensive purchase of corn is conducted in view of the contingency of a long fight. As for the defence of Assouan. The fact is there are not enough soldiers here to hold the town properly. The garrison ought almost to be composed of four English regiments with a battery of artillery. Then the Government might rest secure, as, no matter what force presented itself, it could be held in check until help could arrive. Under existing circumstances this result is by no means certain.

The following paragraph is sufficiently suggestive : —In spite of the efforts made by the high military authorities at Cairo, they cannot instil into the English soldiers the slightest confidence in their Egyptian comrades. The telegram addressed to the *Daily News*, in which this fact was stated, excited the greatest ire in the military headquarters. Explanations were demanded by telegraph from Cairo, and an effort made to bully Collonel Vandeleur, commanding the Sussex Regiment, to disclaim the opinion expressed in the telegram, and great anxiety shown to discover who was the officer who had dared to speak disparagingly of the pet fellaheen soldiers. All these manœuvres were futile. Fortunately it is not so easy to bully an English colonel into telling a public lie as it is a number of unfortunate non-commissioned officers. It is a secret from no one here that the non-commissioned officers who resigned at Suakim were bullied by the military authorities at Cairo into making their declaration of confidence in the Egyptian army at a moment when they were resigning in disgust. Well the trick did not succeed at Assouan, so General Stephenson and the coterie at Cairo fell back on the telegram relating to the desertion of the Bedaween, in order to get an excuse for withdrawing your correspondent's permission to visit the English or Egyptian camps, which is equivalent to withdrawing his authority to follow the army. Now the most careful inquiries enable me to state that the substance of the news of the desertion of the Bedaween is absolutely well founded, and that documents exist signed by Major Kitchener proving it, and showing the statement made by the military authorities to be untrue. The Government can produce these documents if it wishes the truth to be known.

SIR S. W. Baker writes to the *Times* :—We are now, at the eleventh hour, half determined to relieve Gordon, but no definite policy has been sketched for the future of Khartoum. The Arabs have been informed that we shall abandon the Soudan, and that England will ultimately retire from Egypt. It can hardly be expected that under these conditions we shall secure native allies, especially as those who were friendly towards us were left unsupported in Suakin, and the Shaggeeahs have been defeated near Dongola, their bodies floating down the Nile with hands tied behind the back being stern witnesses of the Mahdi's policy. Under present circumstances we cannot expect sincere and thorough assistance from either Arabi or Egyptian, as we have done nothing to merit either their confidence or respect; we must accordingly rely upon British troops and Indian for actual fighting, and the Egyptians will be employed to garrison the various positions.

The British Government appear to have determined upon their usual course, and the expedition will be minimized as much as possible; this was foreshadowed by the small vote of £300,000. I do not hesitate to declare that such an expedition will be a failure, and I trust that our authorities will reflect upon the extremely serious consequence that must ensue should any reverse befall the British arms in the present state of hostile feeling throughout Egypt and the Soudan.

There can be no excuse for delay, as the Government were duly forewarned in April as to the necessity for immediate preparation. A plan was submitted to the authorities in which it was proposed that an Indian contingent should march from Suakin to Berber, while a boat expedition should be ready to pass the first cataract immediately upon the rise of the Nile in July. That steamers should ply at all intervals between the various cataracts to keep open the communications. That 2,000 black troops should be landed at Korosko to march across the desert to Abu Hamad, ready to advance upon Berber at the proper time. That 2,000 British troops should reinforce Dongola; while steamers and vessels in tow should push on towards Berber should the rise of the Nile permit the passage of the various cataracts. By this plan of operations a simultaneous advance would be made from Korosko, the Nile, and Dongola, direct towards Berber, which would encourage the Kabbabeesh tribe (until now friendly) between Dongola and Khartoum; they would immediately join forces and supply transport animals, if assured of permanent support and guaranteed future protection by a central government at Khartoum. A system of water stations through the Korosko desert by means of metal tanks was suggested, that would have insured a constant supply, therefore, troops could have passed through that desert without the slightest risk. The advance of an Indian contingent from Suakin would have completed the convergence of the various forces upon Berber from opposite directions, the moral effect of which would have dismayed the ene and have convinced the rebels of our determinati Instead of this combination, we are about to bui 400 boats at the end of August to be sent out for a Nile expedition, and they will arrive in Egypt when the river shall have commenced its fall.

Should the disaster of a low Nile be added to the afflictions of Egypt it will be impossible to send an expedition to Berber by the river, and the advance must be made from three points by land—*i.e.*, from Suakin to Berber, and from Korosko by Abu Hamad while a third division should march from Dongola, accompanied by an Arab army of the Kabbabeesh. Every person who knows Egypt is well aware that native vessels thoroughly qualified for the peculiarities of the river may be obtained in thousands, and that the advance against the Nile stream must be by sail, or by towing should the wind be adverse. It is impossible to row against the strong current of the Nile in flood-time without exhausting the crews during the hottest portion of the season. All vessels should be towed by steamers, and depots of coal should have been stored months ago in readiness for an expedition throughout from Assiout to Dongola. If 400 rowing boats are actually to be constructed in England for a Nile expedition, and the troops are to depend solely upon such a conveyance from Cairo to Khartoum, I can only say "God help them!"

A BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

IT was not until the advent of the Calcutta Exhibition of last cold season that a fitting term was invented to describe a new race of industrial pioneers whose occupation is rapidly acquiring the rank of a distinct profession. But the compound word "exhibition-wallah" exactly describes the expert in the art of inducing manufacturers or merchants to invest in this form of publicity. It has already come to be acknowledged, indeed, that, without the assistance of the skilled expert, it would be difficult for the promoters of many of the new exhibitions to get together such a display as would justify the enterprise. And it would probably be safe to go a step further and to suggest that without the promptings of the "exhibition-wallah," ever on the outlook for new fields of operations, it would be difficult, in some instances, to find local authorities willing to undertake the responsibility for what might prove to be a failure. In the case of the forthcoming Bombay International Exhibition, these extraneous influences, however, have been present, if at all, only in a very small degree. It is the revelation of the new commercial possibilities made by the great show in Calcutta that has led the official and mercantile community of the Western Presidency to the determination to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay. It will have been observed, from the latest Indian telegraph despatches, that the local committee in Bombay has already strongly recommended December, 1886, as the period at which the exhibition should be opened. It is, however, by no means too soon to consider the nature of some of the factors upon the presence or absence of which the success of the enterprise will depend. And such a consideration is the more necessary because of the fact that it is to Europe that Bombay will have chiefly to look for elements of novelty. The East can add little or nothing to what she has shown at Calcutta. The great show which will follow at South Kensington the display of inventions and musical appliances which is next year to succeed the "Healtheries," will reveal to the eyes of myriads of European visitors the "barbaric wealth of Ormus and of Ind." But there is little in the quaintly gorgeous decorative art of India or of the adjacent lands which would present aught of novelty to the great majority of the class of visitors who may be expected to be attracted to Bombay. Nor is it probable that the Australian colonists will excel, if, indeed, they succeed in equalling, the display of their specialities which they made in Calcutta. The distance from Melbourne or Sydney to Bombay is very considerably greater than to the Hooghly, and the products of Australia have a proportionately smaller chance of successfully competing in the Bombay Presidency, unless the Australian horse-dealer can succeed in so improving the conditions of export as to enable him to sell to the Bombay tentpegger a first-class "waler" at a considerably lower price than he costs at present.

As to Europe, however, and specially as to England, it will be altogether, another matter. It is to be observed that it is the Government of Bombay which, taught by the success achieved in the sister Presidency by the enterprise of a Franco-Australian, has resolved to undertake the responsibility of the next Indian Exhibition. And there cannot be a doubt that the resolution has been taken as a consequence of the conviction that India is fast preparing herself for the adoption, in a great measure, of Western civilisation. The Calcutta Exhibition was a revelation to thousands of the more intelligent natives who are wealthy enough to put into practice the lessons which they learned from M. Joubert's great show. It is for those who undertake the management of the Bombay Exhibition to endeavour successfully to pursue the path which has thus been opened up. This can best be done by bringing, as much as possible, under the notice of European, and particularly British, producers, the practical lessons which were learned by those who were present at Calcutta as exhibitors or intelligent critics of the exhibits. For the return secured by many of the great firms who, at enormous expense, were represented by their productions on the Calcutta Maidan, is not confined to the orders from India which now stand on their books. Some of these firms will, unquestionably, be represented [illegible] consequence of the experience which they have gained, they have modified very considerably their ideas of what it is wise to offer for popular consumption in India. It is impossible in this place to go into details, but some of the general conclusions arrived at by the classes referred to may be briefly indicated. It is a mistake, for example, to expect, for the present at least, any large demand for the more expensive class of agricultural implements which, during the last quarter of a century, many large firms in England have been supplying in large quantities to the whole of Europe. For the most part agricultural labour is so cheap in India that expensive machinery cannot compete with it. The Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk agricultural implement-makers, therefore, instead of endeavouring to export bulky and costly ploughing, reaping, and threshing machines, would do well to endeavour to make a special study of the appliances which are at present in use among the native land cultivators, and to improve, as far as possible, upon these models, without interfering too rapidly or too sweepingly with the habits of the rural population. But it is otherwise with the case of the manufacturers of appliances for the development of cheap locomotion, in the form of light tram lines, portable railway, &c. Those who can, at moderate prices, lay down such lines in the rural districts of India will find that they are offering to a practically unlimited range of customers what, for the material development of India, is required more than anything else. The country can produce, at an infinitesimal cost, agricultural products of every kind. But for the existing difficulty and the extreme cost of transit for bulky commodities, India—to take only one example—could supply England with all the wheat which we require to import, of at least as good a quality as that which we now obtain from the United States and from Russia, and at a much smaller price. In this connection it would be unwise to leave out of sight the certain and enormous impulse which would be given both to the internal and external commerce of India by the large additions which will be speedily made to the railway system of the Indian Peninsula as a result of the recommendations of Lord Kimberley's committee. The 28 millions sterling which Mr. W. W. Hunter was instructed by the Government of India to demand will, if wisely expended, simply revolutionise the conditions under which agricultural industry is now carried on in many parts of our great Eastern dependency. And just as the opening out of the railway system in this country had the effect—contrary to general expectation—of increasing rather than diminishing the demand for draught horses, so the extension of the great Indian lines of railway will undoubtedly create new and augmented uses for inexpensive feeding tramways and other similar modes of transit.

Again, the Calcutta exhibitor who knew how to use his eyes and his ears must have learned much as to the rapidly Europeanising tastes of the wealthy rajahs and great chiefs in regard to the decoration of their own homes. Since the influences of the zenana are even now in a large measure on the side of the Western form of civilisation, it may safely be predicted that the era when rich natives could be expected to purchase only the more gaudy kinds of decorative art for their interiors has now pretty well passed away. It is not likely that Bombay will witness so many of those fearfully, wonderfully, and expensively-made articles of furniture which, half contemptuously, are called "a rajah's chair" or "a maharajah's bedstead." The glittering crystals and the unmeaning load of precious metals are rapidly being discarded for something in better taste and of greater utility. Those firms who are able at Bombay to show that they have mastered the art of combining the comfort and convenience of the West with an idealised version of the barbaric grandeur of the East, will find that the results will fully repay their trouble. Space fails, in this place, to do more than simply refer to the remarkably rapid development in India—but especially in the Bombay Presidency—of the textile industries; a development which points to the necessity for those firms who turn out textile manufacturing machinery to be in evidence at Bombay. These and cognate topics, however, are so suggestive, that their further consideration must be postponed until the arrangements for the holding of the exhibition have advanced to a further stage.—*Globe.*

THE DUBLIN SCANDALS.

THE trial of Messrs. Cornwall and Kerwin, on a charge of conspiracy arising out of the Dublin scandals, terminated in a disagreement of the jury. They were told by the judge that if they found one of the prisoners guilty they must find the other guilty, and it is stated that they were unanimous for acquitting Mr. Cornwall, and that eight were for acquitting and four for convicting the other prisoner. On the application of the counsel both prisoners were admitted to bail, themselves in £1,000 each, and two sureties in £500 each.

The charge being one of misdemeanour the Crown prosecutor had no objection to the release of the prisoners on bail. Mr. Pillar, who had pleaded guilty to the first indictment for felony, and there were several others, was then put forward to receive sentence. An appeal for clemency was made on his behalf by Mr. Macinerney, his counsel, chiefly on the grounds of his absolute submission and repentance. Baron Dowse sentenced him to penal servitude for 20 years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

THE depression which has characterised our export trade for so many weeks past, so far from showing any diminution, has latterly become more marked than ever. The slightly increased demand for Cotton which we had to notice a week ago has entirely subsided, whilst the telegraphic advices regarding the home markets for Wheat have gone from bad to worse. To add to the difficulties of trade supplies of produce have been reduced to a minimum by the damage done to the railways by floods eight days ago, which materially restricted goods traffic on the G. I. P. for a time and entirely suspended it on the B. B. & C. I. for stations north of Surat. The effect on homeward freights has naturally been adverse, and Wheat for Liverpool has been booked at 12s. 6d. per ton old scale, whilst 17s. 6d. to 20s., new scale, are the current quotations for Continental Ports. These figures at the lowest computation show a loss to owners of 10s. on every ton of cargo carried and will prevent steamers coming this way, but in the meantime with seven disengaged boats in harbour and those on the way out the supply of tonnage in view is in excess of probable requirements for some time to come. Imports are very quiet, the interruption in railway communication having interfered with the off-take of Goods and Yarns, which in any case however would not have been active. Money continues easy, Sterling Exchange weak, and Government Paper dull and declining. Shares too show no symptom of improvement, the situation in China causing extreme depression in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, which in turn throw dulness over the whole market.

Crop accounts from the Central Provinces, the Berars, Khandeish, Guzerat and Kattiawar are satisfactory, notwithstanding excessive rains in parts, but in the Southern Mahratta Country the absence of rain prevents any chance of Kharif crops, and it remains to be seen whether the Rabbi may not share the same fate.

MONEY.—There is nothing whatever new to report regarding the market. Money continues plentiful, and the demand for accommodation insignificant, nor is there much probability of business requirements increasing materially for another couple or months. The Bank of Bombay official minimum continues at 4 per cent., but for loans on Government Paper the rate outside is 3 per cent. and on Shares 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase	Rs. 1,57,078
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	„ 1,50,464
Other Deposits	Increase	„ 13,58,406
Govt. & Other Authorised Securities	Increase	„ 24,750
Loans	Increase	„ 9,15,012
Bills Discounted	Increase	„ 4,59,381
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	„ 1,70,151
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 3,86,139

EXCHANGE.—The slight steadiness apparent last week owing to the action of Government in refusing to sell Council drafts under 1s. 7½d. has been very short lived, and we have receded again to the level of rates ruling before the improvement. On mail-day the one Bank, which was drawing demand at 1s. 7½d. on Monday last, declined to go on, so that closing rates for the steamer were 1s. 7 15-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 21-32d. to 11-32d. for 3 months' Credit bills. The former figure has remained unchanged throughout the week, but on Thursday when it was known that Councils had again failed to find buyers at 1s. 7½d., the Banks became much more willing buyers of private paper, reducing their quotation to 1s. 7⅜d., at which, however, very few bills have been placed. Closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand				1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic			1s. 7 13-32d.	„
Do.	Three months' sight			1s. 7 19-32d.	„
Credits,	do.	do.	do.	1s. 7¾d.	„
Documents	do.	do.	do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	„
France	do.	do.	do.	2·07	„

For delivery up to the end of the year some of the Banks would by at to-day's quotations, but so little promising is the appearance of business that merchants are indisposed to operate. Nothing could better show the weakness of Exchange, and it is evident that the only result of Government placing a limit of 1s. 7½d. will be to increase the demand for Silver, which seems to be easily obtainable in L[illegible] equivalent of about 1s. 7 7-16d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the time of writing our last weekly report Fours closed firm at Rs. 99½ for Cash and Rs. 99 7-16 for delivery, but, as we then anticipated, this proved to be the turning point of the market, and the following day with numerous sellers rates declined ⅛. On Wednesday the quotation was reduced 1-16 and again on Thursday. On Friday a temporary recovery to Rs. 99¼ took place, but Rs. 99⅛ was re-established the same day and has remained the quotation since, the tone of the market being dull, with few buyers. In Fours-and-a-half there has not been much done. From Rs. 102½, in the early part of the week, they havedeclined to Rs. 102, at which to-day they may be called nominal.

SHARES.—With the exception of a little temporary firmness about the middle of last week *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have given way daily, and at the close our quotations show a serious fall all round. The heaviest drop has been in Gordon Mills, which have fallen from Rs. 410 to Rs. 300, but even in some of the more favourite Mills the decline is heavy. Orientals show a fall of Rs. 40, Manockjee Petit Rs. 32½, Empress and Western India Rs. 30, Hydrabad and Jewraz Baloo Rs. 25, Alliance, Khandeish, Sholapore and Victoria Rs. 20, Khatao Muckonjee, Hindustan, Dhurrumsey, Morarjee Goculdas, and New Great Eastern Rs. 15, and other Mills Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. At these reduced figures investors as a rule are not parting with their shares, and a large proportion of the business reported is pure speculation in which shares do not change hands. At the same time it must be borne in mind that real buyers are as few as real sellers, and until some termination can be seen to the Franco-Chinese war it will be hopeless to look for material or lasting improvement. At the present moment the bulk of the Mills are not selling more than half of their production, a state of things which at no distant date must lead to the adoption of short time. In *Banks* the only change has been in Bank of Bombays which are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 755. The National Bank report is very satisfactory, but the shares have not moved much, having previously undergone an advance. In *Press* Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 55, but Bombay have declined Rs. 50, Fort Rs. 35, and Mofussils Rs. 5 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns, Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have declined Rs. 50 in old, Rs. 5 in new shares. Treacher & Co., Limited, are Rs. 10 higher.

The following dividends have been declared :—

Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	10 per cent.	for year.
Victoria Cotton Gin & P. Co.	Rs. 51	„
Dhollera Press and G. Co.	„ 12	„
Fort Press Co.	„ 400	„
Alliance S. & W. Co.	„ 30	for half-year.
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	„ 17½	„
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	„ 30	„
Coorla S. & W. Co.	„ 30	„
Manockjee Petit S. & W. Co.	„ 50	„
Mahalukshmi S. & W. Co.	„ 35	„
People of India	„ 6¼	„
Alcock, Ashdown & Co.	„ 4	for 3 months.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—With weaker accounts from Manchester and railway communication partially interrupted the market has had nothing in its favour during the week, and only a very moderate business has taken place at prices the turn in favour of buyers. From the bazaar clearances are estimated at about 2,500 packages, and indent transactions probably do not exceed that figure. Stocks, if not excessive, are fully equal to current requirements, and dealers have no inducement to anticipate their wants so long as home advices maintain their present tone.

TWIST.—As for goods the demand for English Yarns has been extremely slack, and only a small business has resulted at barely previous rates. In local Yarns the market is dull to a degree owing to the absence of demand for China. By accepting a decline of ⅛ anna per lb. about 2,000 bales have been sold from first hands this week, but this is considerably below the rate of production, and Mills are now beginning to accumulate stock.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The market here remains pretty much in the same position. The enquiry is somewhat slow, but sellers are firm owing to higher prices advised from home. The same remarks apply to *Yellow Metal*, for which an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. is asked, but not so far paid. *Iron* meets a poor enquiry at former rates.

COALS.—The continued depression in homeward freights renders it impossible for shippers to obtain tonnage outwards, and sellers are accordingly almost, if not quite, out of the market. The business reported during the week consists of two cargoes of Cardiff at Rs. 16-8 alongside, and quotations to arrive to-day are :—Cardiff Rs. 16-8, Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16-4 per ton alongside. Even at these figures shippers are unable to lay down Coal.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The drop in prices, which took place in Liverpool after receipt of the September report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, has been reflected here in extreme dulness with an almost entire cessation of demand for export. In both old Cotton ready, and new for future delivery, our quotations show a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, but no business worthy of note has resulted, nor is any likely until a better enquiry comes from the home markets. Meantime the pressure to sell is not very marked. Even for old stocks dealers require full market rates, whilst in new crops *bona-fide* sellers show no disposition as yet to sell short except here and there in Bengals, which some people think may rule cheaper than usual owing to the cessation of the demand for China.

The movements of the staple as regards receipts and exports continue quite unimportant.

New Crop.—From some of the districts we still hear of rather too much rain having fallen, and fears are expressed that the plants may run too much to wood at the expense of fruit, but on the whole we should say the condition is fairly satisfactory, and with seasonable weather henceforward we would look for a yield fully up to last season.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Receipts.			
For the Week	2,846	3,814	4,744
Since 1st January	1,407,784	1,394,662	1,427,130
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,935	1,621	7,025
Since 1st January	1,134,723	1,178,523	1,333,342
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	781	434	150
Since 1st January	97,106	45,529	49,225

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 190	4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 182	4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 174	4 9-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	„ 189	4½d.
Do. Good	„ 181	4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 173	4¼d.
Westerns, Good	„ 165	4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 160	3 15-16d.
Compta, F.G.F.	„ 168	4⅛d.
Do. G.F.	„ 164	4 1-16d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	„ 190	4 21-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 184	4 17-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Good, December Delivery	„ 149	3 23-32d.
Omra, do. March do.	„ 188	4 23-32d.
Broach, do. do.	„ 215	5⅛d.

WHEAT.—Owing to the interruption in railway communication supplies have been small, and this combined with low rates of freight has supported rupee prices up to last week's level, notwithstanding the depressed character of advices from Europe. In some cases even higher rates have been paid to cover in contracts against first sellers, and the market may be called steady at the following rates :—No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-4, No. 2 Pessy Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-4, Ahmedabad Rs. 25, Jabbulpore Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24, Khatha Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 per candy. In new for next April delivery business has been reported at Rs. 26 for No. 1 Pessy.

The receipts show the following comparisons :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	56,880	1,22,201	19,561
Since 1st January	„	6,140,197	8,232,085	5,813,906

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—With but moderate supplies and an active demand to cover freight engagements, the price has been advanced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2½ per cwt ; even at the latter rate dealers are firm. The receipts compare as follows with the two previous seasons :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	27,470	17,543	4,660
Since 1st January	„	3,636,989	3,903,687	2,632,358

Rapeseed is now in very limited supply, and we quote old Yellow Guzerat nominally at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15. New Crop for April delivery is now at Rs. 6-8½ to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. sellers. *Gingelly.*—Business is doing in new for December delivery at Rs. 36 to Rs. 37-8 for Mixed to White and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for Brown and Red.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 13th September, as compared with the statement of 6th September :—

	Sept. 6. Rs.	Sept. 13. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,50,796	32,07,874
do. do. at Branches	[illegible]	2,04,18,893
Other Deposits	12,026	14,446
Post Bills drawn	3,31,005	2,73,717
	3,60,62,716	3,76,73,796
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,63,151	53,87,901
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,12,073	13,07,317
Loans, on Security of do.	28,88,218	38,03,230
Current Accounts, overdrawn	987	1,721
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,37,07,666	1,41,67,047
Stamps	2,873	2,844
Dead Stock Rs. 5,62,711 Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,07,711	3,07,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,93,702	8,23,551
Cash and Currency Notes	1,14,86,335	1,18,72,474
	3,60,62,716	3,76,73,796

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Robertson, Captain, R A, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Anderson, Vetg Surg, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Grant, Col, Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Whiteford, Captain R E, from leave, from England.

Williams, Major, Middlesex, from leave, from England.

Baker, Lieut, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Gunter, Major, Garrison Instructor, on duty, from Aden.

Laing, Major, 3rd Bombay N L I, from leave, from England.

Pretyman, Lieut, Kings Royal Rifles Corps, on duty, from England.

Bresford, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.

Mitchell, Lieut, 14th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Hewett, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

McLeod, Col, R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Williamson, Surg-Major, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

McLeod, Col, R A, on duty, to Madras.

Anderson, Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.

Stewart, Major, R A, on leave, to Simla.

Maturen, Lieut, R H A, on leave, to Poona.

Weir, Surg-Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 16, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 17st inst., at 9 p. m., sharp.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BURY—September 12, the wife of William Bury, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee, of a son, still-born.

DE BRITO—September 1[illegible], at Bandora Hill, the wife of Frederick Hannibal de Brito, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWNS—September 10, the wife of Peter John Downs, Bowreah Cotton Mills, of a daughter.

DULEY—September 11, the wife of Staff Serjeant William Duley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MEHTA—September 15, at Calcutta, at 3 p.m., Merwanjee Hormasjee Mehta, aged 65.

GRANT—September 8, at Kulliad, Goodalore, the beloved wife of Henry Gregor Grant, aged 26 years and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884.

WE are certainly somewhat taken by surprise by the announcement sent us by a correspondent at Morar, that a Commission, with General Wilson as its head, will sit in November to consider the question of restoring the fortress of Gwalior to the Maharajah Scindia, and of abandoning Morar as a British cantonment. Those who are acquainted with General Wilson's views on such matters will be surprised to hear that he of all others has strongly advocated the scheme of rendition, and has been designated head of the Commission expressly, it would appear, to ensure its being carried out. As for the merits of the question of rendition or no rendition, we say nothing at present. Lord Napier of Magdala was certainly in favour of restoring the fortress to Scindia, who never lost an opportunity of preferring his claims. Hitherto he has only succeeded in getting general assurances that some time or another the fortress will be given back to him. Now he appears to have advanced the matter a stage. A Commission has been appointed, and the 12th of November has been fixed for its first meeting. Why it should be necessary to have a Commission at all it is not easy to understand. Every fact connected with the fortress, and the advantages and disadvantages of holding it, is perfectly well known to the Government of India and to Scindia alike. A Commission can throw no light upon the matter. If the Government see reason to act on the advice of so high a military authority as Lord Napier of Magdala, well and good. They do not require a Commission to sit and draw up a report advising them to do so. Now that the necessity of strengthening our forces on the frontier has become evident, it is natural that obsolete strategic positions in the interior will be given up. Morar and Gwalior have not the importance which once attached to them. Still the subject of the rendition of the fortress has been so often mooted that people will be a little incredulous on the present occasion, especially when General Wilson's name is so unexpectedly associated with it.

RUSSIA is, to use a Shakespearian simile, "like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to nought." There are at present no manifest signs that the Russian Empire is in danger of immediate dissolution from the immense enlargement it has undergone, and the enlargement during the last quarter of a century has been most rapid in the direction of the frontiers of the British Empire. Therefore, as we urged a few days ago, we must anticipate that at no very distant date the British and Russian Empires will be conterminous, and we must see that the defensive forces of British India are adequate to meet this change of circumstances. When once it is decided that an increase is necessary, preparations for the new state of affairs should be commenced without delay, so that when the time of meeting does come we may be ready in every way to hold our own. Defensive measures which if begun early might be carried out at very moderate expenditure would if unduly postponed have to be suddenly undertaken, and as a consequence be far more expensive and far less efficient. Great military changes cannot be brought to completion at a moment's notice, and it is asserted by the experts that our present military establishment would be found totally inadequate if the power of Russia were once consolidated on our north-western frontier. It is evident that some measures would have to be taken, and the only question left open would be as to the comparative advisability of the various methods by which the military force of this Indian Empire can be increased. The numerical strength of the European and Native Armies will, it is generally held, have to be eventually considerably augmented. But it is necessary to bear in mind that very large additions to the regular Army would be an almost intolerable burden to the finances of the country; and we ought now, while there is yet time, to do all we can to increase the defensive powers of the country, by such comparatively inexpensive means as the building of strategic railways and the extension of the volunteer force far beyond its present dimensions.

The construction of more strategic railways in Northern India would, of course, be very expensive at first, but the expenditure would be in part at least productive expenditure, for the lines would always yield a certain amount of interest, and some of them might be expected to give an adequate return on the capital invested in them, when the trade of Northern India has been greatly extended by the pacification and consequent increased wealth which Central Asia would secure under settled rule. Even those strategic railways which can never be commercial successes can be justified on financial grounds, as costing far less than the numerical increase of the army which their absence would certainly necessitate. What railways are most essential for defensive purposes is a subject on which a large amount of difference of opinion prevails, but all military authorities are agreed that much requires to be done in the way of railway construction to facilitate the defence of the north-western frontier. The most essential is perhaps a line establishing direct communication by land between Bombay and Hyderabad, so that reinforcements might rapidly be sent from Bombay to the defence of the Sind frontier. At present troops from Bombay to Quetta must either go by a long détour round by Lahore and Mooltan, or else take the sea route by Kurrachee, which during the monsoon months is exposed to obvious disadvantages; while all through the year the change from railway to shipboard and again from shipboard to railway would be excessively inconvenient if reinforcements were required urgently. Besides these disadvantages of the sea route, troops using it would, after arriving at Kurrachee, have to proceed by the railway running on the right bank of the Indus, which is, owing to its position on the wrong side of the river, peculiarly open to hostile attack. Thus, if the frontier in that direction were seriously threatened, it is probable that troops moving to its defence would be sent in preference by the circuitous land route, and make a journey of nearly two thousand miles to reach Sibi, which as the crow flies is within about eight hundred miles of Bombay. This unfortunate détour would be avoided by the construction of a line from Palanpur on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Hyderabad, and from that city along the left bank of the Indus to the bridge at Sukkur. The required five hundred miles of railway would cost, according to the estimates, between three and four hundred lakhs. It would obtain a large amount of goods traffic, if the petroleum lately discovered in the neighbourhood of the Sibi line proves to be plentiful and of good quality. Still, as it must pass through long stretches of barren country, the railway could hardly be a commercial success for a long time. But to refuse to construct it, and the other lines deemed necessary by the military authorities, would be foolish economy in one direction, involving enhanced expenditure in another. It is well known that with a perfect system of railway communication a small army can do more than could be done by a far larger force precluded by want of good roads and railways from being able rapidly to concentrate sufficient numbers at any threatened point. The railways already constructed have made it possible to garrison the country with an army very small in comparison with the extent of territory and the large population. The construction of new strategic lines in the future will save the country from the ruinous expense that would be entailed by a very large increase in the number of the Indian garrison, although to meet the anticipated changes in the North-West a certain amount of addition to the numerical total of the Indian army might still be necessary.

The other measure for increased defensive power at moderate expense is a great extension of the volunteer force. At present there are only 12,421 volunteers in the whole of India. But there is no reason why this number should not be greatly increased. In the Dutch East Indies, roughly speaking, every European is compelled by law to join the militia, and those few who are exempted on account of feebleness of body have to pay a subscription to defray the expenses of the poorer members of this defensive force. This militia is divided into two classes, one of which is drilled once a week and the other once a fortnight through all the dry months of the year. On occasions when the regular army is required for active service, the duty of garrisoning the chief towns devolves upon these citizen soldiers. The Dutch colonists of Java and Sumatra do not find the burden of military service intolerable, and the saving in military expenditure due to the existence of this militia force is doubtless one of the causes of the large annual surplus of income over expenditure afforded by the Dutch East Indies. Supposing the same system could be pursued in British India, a very large addition would be made to the offensive and defensive power of the Army, and that at a very small expense. If every member of the European and Eurasian civil population between the ages of twenty and sixty were forced by law to carry arms, we should have a militia of about 73,000 men, instead of a volunteer force of a little more than 12,000. Perhaps any such law enforcing universal militia service on all the grown-up Europeans and Eurasians in the country may be regarded as impracticable. Even in this case very much might be done by Government encouragement and increase of public spirit to make the volunteer force three or even four times as large as it is at present. With thirty or forty thousand volunteers ready to garrison Bombay and Calcutta and the other centres of European population, a far larger proportion of the Indian army could be freed for active operations in the hour of danger. Every Englishman in India ought to recognize the fact that his duty to his country requires him to submit willingly to military training, so that he might be able to assist, if called upon, in the defence of the community. We do not despair of the possibility of public opinion eventually giving strong support to the efforts now made by public-spirited individuals to increase the number and efficiency of our Indian volunteers. The immense saving of expense in the existence of a volunteer force in India is seldom sufficiently realized. As the volunteer receives nothing from Government but his arms and accoutrements, the expense of the whole volunteer force is a mere trifle in the total military expenditure. It must also be remembered that in fixing the proportion that must be maintained between the European and native army, the volunteer force may be counted in the balance on the European side, and so make it possible to secure the peace of India with a smaller number of regular English soldiers. How great a saving this would be to the finances of the country is best known to those who can calculate precisely the heavy expense per head on every English soldier who is brought to this country. Of course, no one supposes for an instant that a volunteer force partly composed of Eurasians can be valued as equal to the same number of English regular soldiers. But the presence of 30,000 volunteers in India would surely justify the numerical strength of the English army in India being less by 10,000 than the number that would otherwise be necessary, and the saving of the expense of even a few thousand English soldiers would be a great consideration if an increased military expenditure had to be provided for. We are not arguing for any reduction in the military establishment. We are rather urging the patient consideration of any possible plan by which a numerical increase of the army, if it be demanded by the proximity of Russia, might be kept within such limits as would not be ruinous to the finances of the country.

THE announcement that Mr. Grant Duff was to succeed Lord Ampthill as British Ambassador at Berlin was not well-founded. Sir Edward Mallet gets the post as a compensation for the disappointments which he experienced in Cairo while the present troubles were being hatched with so much care and forethought. Mr. Grant Duff is spared to Madras, which has yet time to brace its mind to the pitch necessary for understanding him. Mr. Grant Duff was ill-advised in going to the Southern Presidency. If he had waited, Bombay would have accorded him a better welcome. We hope Madras will not take offence at our saying this. It will make excuses for our weakness. But Bombay made something of Sir Richard Temple, after Calcutta had voted him the most impossible of Governors.

WE learn that an intimation has been received that the Viceroy will pay Gwalior a visit in November. His Excellency's stay will be about four days. The "Rock of Gwalior" masonic lodge at Morar (the British Cantonment of Gwalior) having discovered that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will also be present during the Viceregal visit, have invited the Duke to visit their lodge. H. R. H. has accepted the invitation. The Duke wished to visit Gwalior last year, but in consideration of the expense such a visit would entail on the Durbar, H. R. H. gladly consented to a happy combination with the Viceregal visit this year.

SIR MICHAEL FILOSE, who four years ago on behalf of Scindia surveyed the opium land in Malwa, and enabled His Highness to order a settlement of revenues, has, we learn, been the means of enhancing the revenue not only of Scindia's Government, but also of the British. The total estimate of the produce is three crores of rupees, of which Scindia gets forty-three and the British Government sixty lakhs. Before enhancing the revenue, the Maharajah visited Oojein in person, and obtained the concurrence of all landholders, so as to guard against reports of oppressive taxation in the future.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

THE latest Ministerial surprise is the appointment of Lord Wolseley to the temporary command of the military forces in Egypt, including apparently the army of the Khedive. Lord Wolseley starts to-morrow along with Lord Northbrook, and we shall no doubt be treated to another brilliantly successful campaign, at the close of which the general will get another step in the peerage and a fresh grant of public money, and Lord Northbrook the Garter and a Marquisate. After the distribution of these honours and rewards, Egypt will be abandoned to political anarchy and financial bankruptcy once more. One ought, perhaps, to have suspected that another Wolseley *coup* was meditated as soon as the papers announced that an order had been issued for the construction of 400 boats of the pattern used in that Red River Expedition which the Wolseleyites regard as the beginning of modern military history. The English generals in Egypt vainly urged that there are plenty of native boats on the Nile with which the river can be navigated, and no want of native sailors skilled in their management. The War Office persisted in their theory that the Red River precedent must be followed, and that the British soldiers employed in the expedition to Khartoum must be taught to row themselves up the Nile under the direction of a few British blue-jackets. It does not appear to be settled that Lord Wolseley himself is to command the expedition, but depend upon it he will be unable to resist the temptation to do so. Sir Evelyn Wood and Generals Earle and Bulwer will be left to make all the necessary preparations and to overcome the principal obstacles to the advance of the force up the Nile and across the desert; and then, when the way has been smoothed, Lord Wolseley will make a rush southwards from Cairo, place himself at the head of the relieving army, and enter Khartoum in triumph. It is no exaggeration to say that ninety-nine officers out of a hundred in the British army are perfectly furious at what they consider the selfish greed of Lord Wolseley in snatching at this new opportunity of winning personal distinction, instead of leaving a fair chance to other generals, of merit, possibly, equal to his own. So bitterly is Lord Wolseley disliked in the Army that a slight disaster to our arms would be positively welcomed by many brave and patriotic officers, if only it led to the ruin of the reputation of a general who is accused of having raised himself to fame and fortune by assiduous advertising as much as by great deeds. But it should be remembered, in justice to Lord Wolseley, that he has never failed yet in anything he had undertaken. His worst foes were put to silence for a time by his cheaply won, but complete, victory at Tel-el-Kebir; and, if this is the age in which a general who knows how to handle the pen as well as the sword can work the press to sing his praises, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that there never was a time when the envy with which a successful general is regarded could speak with so loud a voice or find so wide a circulation as at present. Detraction dogs Lord Wolseley's footsteps wherever he goes, and rejoices with malicious glee over every slip he makes. Again, it is not at all clear that he sought this appointment himself. The chances rather are that Lord Northbrook insisted upon it before accepting his mission, and that its announcement was purposely hurried so as to give *éclat* to Mr. Gladstone's appearance before his constituents in Midlothian. The time, however, has gone by when the despatch to Egypt of our "only general" and one of our most eminent statesmen, could have any serious effect on public opinion either in this country or on the Continent. What is wanted is not a spasm of vigorous action, but a steady persistence in a course of policy likely to ensure the return of order and prosperity in Egypt. There are, unhappily, no signs that the Ministry as a whole is inclined to abandon its original policy of bringing Gordon away and then leaving the Egyptians to do what they can for themselves. On the contrary, it is ostentatiously proclaimed that the limits Mr. Gladstone has always set to English intervention are not to be changed. Many people are inclined to put their trust in Lord Northbrook because he is supposed to have been the chief advocate in the Cabinet of a policy of action; but it is obvious that, if this view of his character be correct, the partisans of inaction will be much stronger in the Cabinet when he is once out of their way. One thing we may be sure of, that Lords Northbrook and Wolseley will take very good care, for the sake of their own reputation, to have their work done well. There will be no stint in the matter of either troops or supplies to make the expedition to Khartoum a thorough success. But the trial of British statesmanship will come when Gordon has been saved. Every day the truth becomes clearer, that the first thing essential to the salvation of Egypt politically and commercially is the re[illegible] Sir E. [illegible]g's senseless and panic-stri[illegible]lution to [illegible]andon the whole of the Soudan [illegible] barbarism. Khartoum and the Eastern Soudan must be retained for the sake of trade alone, to say nothing of civilisation, and also to secure the hearty co-operation of the Khedive and his Ministers with their English protectors. But can Lord Northbrook venture upon such a reversal of the policy of his *alter ego*; and, if he should dare to do so, would the English Cabinet, weakened by his absence, support him? These are the considerations which make men still despair of the future of Egypt, though it is unquestionably a matter for satisfaction that since the failure of the Conference the English Government has taken a firmer grip of that country and shown a determination to act independently.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived among his "dear and brave constituents," as he calls them, though why "brave" one is puzzled to say, unless Mr. Gladstone himself is inclined to admit that it requires a good deal of courage for any constituency to go on believing in him for five years at a stretch. A policy of conciliation would seem to be far from his thoughts, for along the route from Hawarden to Edinburgh, wherever he could get a chance of addressing an audience, he stuck to the text that the country is in the midst of a "national crisis," and can only save itself by a spontaneous expression of opinion in favour of the Government. It is amusing to read his boasts that the members of the Ministry have refrained from going about the country, like the chiefs of the Opposition, to stir up agitation, and have contented themselves with speaking at places with which they are politically or personally connected. Of course, such a description of the conduct of Ministers is scandalously untrue. The great original demonstration in Hyde Park was actively promoted by Her Majesty's Government. Generally, in any doubtful undertaking, the real promoter keeps out of sight, and merely lies in wait to pocket the swag; but the members of the Cabinet were so proud of their handiwork that they actually showed themselves to, the demonstrators in the streets, and courted popular applause. The demonstration was actually organised by the leaders of the Trades Union Societies, but these men have notoriously been for many years the agents of wealthy Liberal capitalists who pull the strings at the bidding of the party managers. Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the opinion that statesmen should not condescend to be hack platform orators is too sudden to be worth much. It evidently springs from the disgust he feels at the Pomona Gardens and Nostell Priory demonstrations, at which the Conservatives have shown themselves capable of beating the Liberals with their own favourite weapon. With all his new-fangled pretence of a desire to make no speeches except to his own constituents, he craftily threw packages of oratorical dynamite out of his carriage window at all the principal places on his route, leaving the explosions to take place as soon as his back was turned. Besides, he must know very well that it is of little or no consequence in these days where public men choose to make their speeches. Through the agency of the daily press they address their countrymen generally and not merely the electors of a particular locality. If, therefore, they had been sincere in their professions of a wish to leave the people to utter their own unbiassed sentiments on the question of reform, they would have abstained altogether from taking any part in the agitation. But, far from doing this, the most prominent members of the Government, as Mr. Chamberlain, Sir C. Dilke, Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright (who in this business works with his old colleagues), and now Mr. Gladstone himself, have exerted themselves with all their might to kindle a flame of agitation that would burn from one end of the kingdom to the other. Mr. Gladstone's tardy protest against agitation is an acknowledgment that they have failed. He still, however, clings to the idea that the voice of the nation must make itself heard on the platform instead of at the poll, and he means if he can to be its mouthpiece. Well, let him do his worst. He can no longer overawe the Tory party. I wish, by the way, that his Liberal admirers would be a little more accurate in the literary illustrations they are fond of using to express their enthusiasm for the representative of Midlothian. *Punch* this week falls into the common error of saying that the Heart of Midlothian beats true to its Gladstone. I should have thought that writers in *Punch* knew the Waverley novels too well to be guilty of so awkward a blunder. The Heart of Midlothian was the popular nickname for the old Tolbooth or common gaol of Edinburgh. Of course, there are a good many Conservatives who think that that would have been the right place for Mr. Gladstone; but I do not suppose that *Punch* meant to use the figure of speech ironically, with a perfect knowledge of its real meaning.

The annals of buccaneering contain nothing more shameful than the piratical attack of the French fleet on the Chinese war-ships and the arsenal at Foochow. France has not a shadow of justification for the high-handed proceeding of which M. Ferry has been guilty; for the Chinese officials have clearly shown that the refusal to surrender Langson to the French troops was no breach of the treaty of Tientsin, and the determination of M. Ferry to insist on the payment of a large indemnity for a mistake committed in the first instance by his own representatives in Tongking proves his eagerness to fasten a quarrel upon China. Admiral Courbet's success seems not to have been of such a signal character as to strike terror into the Chinese nation, while the savage cruelty the French displayed towards the unfortunate victims of their fire, to whom they gave no quarter, ought to exasperate the most patient of human beings. It is difficult to accept implicitly the statements in the telegrams about the fabulous amount of property destroyed by the bombardment; for the Chinese had ample notice that an attack on the Foochow arsenal was meditated, so that they had time to remove all their most valuable munitions of war into the interior. The English Government looks on helplessly at these military operations, which do so much injury to English trade, and will probably remain impassive even if the Treaty Ports be closed one after another, unless Germany and the United States take the initiative in interfering. How have the English fallen since the days of Lord Palmerston, when no European Power would have dared to fire a shot in Chinese waters without the permission of England!

The death of Lord Ampthill deprives the diplomatic service of this country of its ablest representative. Bismarck seems to have taken a fancy to this ambassador ever since, in the campaign of 1870, Lord Ampthill, then Lord Odo Russell, was repudiated by Mr. Gladstone's Government for having threatened the Prussians with English intervention if they did not show a more conciliatory spirit towards France in the negotiations that had been opened. The story goes that the German statesman said he wondered a Government which behaved in such a way could find men of honour to serve it; and he ever afterwards maintained the warmest friendship for the too outspoken Ambassador. The appointment of his successor will be no easy matter.

J. M. M.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—The Maharaja Scindiah has received a letter from Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales desiring that His Highness will allow himself to be enrolled as a Royal Commissioner for the International and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London.

THE CHOLERA COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL meeting of this society was held on Saturday last at the library of the Grant Medical College, at which the members of the Cholera Commission, Drs. Klein, Heneage Gibbes, and Lingard, gave a demonstration of certain micro-organisms found in disease, and showed the following microscopical specimens :—

1. The bacillus of malignant anthrax.
2. A specimen from an artificial cultivation of the bacillus anthracis.
3. Micrococci found in septicamia produced in a mouse by inoculating human sputum from acute croupous pneumonia.
4. The bacilli of swine fever.
5. Organisms found in a case of noma in a calf.
6. Tubercle bacilli.
7. Typhoid bacilli.
8. Specimens of the larger varieties of spirilla and vibriones.

There were present members of the society :—Drs. Carter, Cook, Blanc, Waters, Da Cunha, B. Brown, Lyon, Collie, Kirtikar, S. Arjun, G. B. Prabhakar, Rozario, R. Blaney, C. Hormusjee, MacDonald, W. Gray, Maconachie, T. Bhicajee, E. Nusserwanjee, Pesikaka, H. N. Seervai, P. F. Gomes, H. J. Khambata, D. C. Davidson, with Manser, Joint Honorary Secretary. The following visitors were also present :—Drs. T. Gray, Hojel, Edith Pechey, K. R. Vicajee, F. D. Devecha, R. P. Bharoocha, T. Blaney, and J. P. Menezes.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TEL[illegible]GRAMS.

[illegible]E FLOODS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KEEM, SEPT. 15.

The completion of the first break south of Keem will permit the overland mails to be brought through to this station. They will reach Surat to-night by the midday ordinary train from Bombay, and be sent on by express. A large number of hamals are in readiness to convey the mails over the breaks beyond Keem immediately; and from Panolee they will be again despatched by special train to Broach, there to join the ordinary train, so as to reach Ahmedabad in time for Delhi down mail due to leave at 10-30 a.m. There will be no necessity to delay the outgoing steamer. The mails from Simla and the North-West will arrive at 5 to-morrow afternoon. Trains are being despatched from here by the Traffic Manager earlier each day, and everything is working admirably both with regard to engineering and traffic arrangements. The weather continues fine, and the whole force of six thousand coolies is now concentrated on the three breaks south of Fooni Bridge, where much of the earthwork washed away is almost ready for relaying the permanent way. The restoration of through communication is now only a matter of about one week's delay at present rate of progress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPT. 15.

At a public meeting of the leading inhabitants of Dhulia held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Shamrao Ramchandra Garud, it was unanimously resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the present limit of age for Civil Service candidates be raised to 23, and that the examination be held in India simultaneously with the examination in England.

THE POONA RACES DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

An article published in the *Poona Observer* to-day, reflecting severely on the conduct of three officers whose names have been mentioned in connection with the dispute over the Pony Derby on Thursday, has excited much indignation against the paper, which is about to be prosecuted for libel.

THE HON. MR. W. W. HUNTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Mr. Hunter is about to draw up a draft skeleton of the Progress Report on India, to be presented to the Secretary of State next session. The Secretary of State desired Mr. Hunter to prolong his deputation for five months, for the purpose of preparing the report, but Mr. Hunter declined.

He arrives in India on November 1.

COLONEL LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Colonel Lockhart, recently sent to Acheen about the Nisero affair, is expected in Bombay on the 1st proximo and Simla on the 5th.

THE THEOSOPHISTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The *Madras Mail* thinks the Christian College missionaries have shown a want of discretion by making such a fierce onslaught upon the Theosophists and Madame Blavatsky. They should, it says, not have published a lady's private letters without her consent, especially during her absence from the country.

At a council meeting of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras, yesterday it was resolved to telegraph to Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in England, requesting the latter to postpone her return to India till he and Madame Blavatsky have together read the magazine article and decided with their English friends what course to adopt.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Harries, officiating commandant 22nd N. I., died at Bangalore on Saturday night.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of the agent of the Agra Bank here, died of cholera last night.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

A London correspondent wires that the match between the Australian eleven and All England commenced at the Oval on Thursday, the 11th, and concluded on Saturday, the 13th September, the Australians winning by an innings and a few runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 14.

Twelve companies of marines from Tongking have joined Admiral Courbet.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Sir Edward Malet has been appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

THE KING OF ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 14.

King Humbert, being eventually persuaded by his Ministers to quit Naples, arrived here to-day, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

THE CREW OF THE NISERO.

PENANG, SEPT. 14.

The crew of the Nisero have been released, and arrived here to-day.

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on October 23.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Malabar left for Bombay on the 12th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this evening.

MALTA, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ ,, ,,	82¾
3 ,, Consols for account	101⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50 11-16

Arrival—Brenda.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfe[illegible] Valentia, pe[illegible]. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfe[illegible] *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Sharp Peak-Foochow interrupted.

Japanese line interrupted beyond Hiogo.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, September 14.

10 p.m.	77·1

MONDAY, September 15.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	80·4

SATURDAY was the last day Mr. Justice Birdwood, who acted for Mr. Justice Pinhey, sat at the High Court. The latter, on his return to Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer, assumed charge of his office. Mr. Birdwood proceeds at once to Kurrachee to resume charge of his office as Judicial Commissioner in Sind from Mr. G. M. Macpherson, who reverts to his appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Surat. Mr. E. M. Fulton, Registrar High Court, who acted for Mr. Macpherson, proceeds to Nassik to relieve Mr. Baker, Judge Session Judge, who has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

MR. KHARSHEDJEE N. SIRVAI, the license-tax collector, who was for over a year acting also as an inspector of factories, gave evidence yesterday before the Factory Commission. He was generally in agreement with Mr. Jones as to the desirability of giving a holiday once a week to the mill operatives, and as to the necessity of making better provisions for the protection and employment of children, and for the punishment of any breach of the law. Mr. Sirvai was of opinion that there was considerable room for improvement in the sanitary conditions of nearly all the mills in Bombay.

THE trial of John Collett, late inspector in the Bombay Police force, was concluded before Mr. Justice Hart and a common jury last evening. The proceedings occupied two days, and the prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Inverarity. The material witnesses against the prisoner were the Hindoo shop-keepers in the Fort who said they gave him bribes of Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 each. His lordship, in summing up the case, held that all those men were abettors or accomplices of the accused, that their evidence was tainted evidence, and that it could be accepted only so far as it was corroborated by independent testimony. The only independent evidence in the case was narrowed to that of two witnesses, Mr. Smith and Gustadjee, a clerk, who contradicted each other on the most material point. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

THE *Madras Mail*, quoting the paragraph from the London *Times* regarding the fatal accident to Lieutenant Birdwood, R.A., at Dukki, near Quetta, attributes the authorship to Sir George Birdwood. The *Mail*, perhaps, will be interested to know that the paragraph in question was reproduced by the *Times* from the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*.

REFERRING to the unsuccessful application of the Rev W. Hastie for the re-opening of what is known as the Pigot-Hastie Libel case, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"We have not heard that he tendered security for costs, we have not heard that he has paid the costs decreed against him so far; and we assert that the court ought to set its face most sternly against allowing any appeal under such circumstances. When the applicant, as in this case, removes himself beyond the jurisdiction of the court, we think the question of costs is one on which the court ought to insist upon being satisfied before granting any rule. The public ought to be congratulated upon the result of Mr. Hastie's endeavour to prove that he is the only man in the world whose opinion is worth thinking about."

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a review of the actual financial results of the Bengal administration in the year 1882-83, the revised estimates for 1883-84, and the budget estimates for 1884-85. The net result in 1882-83 was a gain of Rs. 10,39,901 as compared with the original estimates for the year, but a falling off of 4½ lakhs as compared with the revised estimates, due to unanticipated expenditure in the Public Works Department, in the absence of which the opening balance for 1883, instead of Rs. 21,46,912, would have exceeded 28½ lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor states that measures have now been taken which, it is hoped, will prevent a recurrence of such a result—an excess over the revised estimates of expenditure in a single department of nearly 7¼ lakhs of rupees. The latest revised estimates for 1883-84 place the total revenue at Rs. 3,95,28,000, or less than the original estimate by Rs. 55,09,000, the reduction being distributed over all heads. The expenditure also is placed at less than the original estimates, the total being Rs. 3,88,64,000, as compared to Rs. 4,31,06,000; but still the estimated closing balance is reduced by nearly 7 lakhs, being now fixed at Rs. 2,37,000. There is a considerable decrease in the revised estimate of receipts from the Government railways as compared with the original estimate, which is due to the late date at which the Tirhoot extensions were opened and to the failure of the jute trade in Northern Bengal last year. The revised budget estimate for the current year (1884-85) places the total revenue at Rs. 4,35,47,000, as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 4,35,65,000, and the total expenditure, including contributions, at Rs. 4,17,30,000 as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 4,14,87,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 18,17,000 as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 20,78,000. The figures now adopted show an anticipated provincial surplus for the year of Rs. 15,80,000.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, nor does the sigh of a single correspondent make an outcry; but the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—

> There is a revival of the outcry for the suppression of newspapers in India. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is alarmed at the "seditious and scurrilous tone" of the native press, and he finds that many "moderate and liberal-minded men" (does the correspondent include himself in that category, we wonder?) "are beginning to ask whether the re-enactment of Lord Lytton's Gagging Act is not a matter of absolute and pressing necessity." It is not only the vernacular papers which need gagging. "Some Anglo-native newspapers go to equal lengths," and they, too, will need a little official regulation. The process is evidently one easy to begin and very difficult to limit. Perhaps if bureaucratic control of the press were once established, it might even be extended to correspondents. The epithet "seditious" is applicable to efforts to excite Ango-Indian opinion against the Government, as well as to efforts to excite native opinion against the English; and if the present governors of India were asked they might perhaps say, that all the vernacular and Anglo-native papers put together had never increased their difficulties in governing the country to anything like the same extent as the violent and and inflammatory language of a certain anti-native correspondent.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is the "Celebrity at Home" of whom the *World* received by yesterday's mail gives a sketch. To-day we have only room for the following:—

> "Sir Richard Temple enjoys country life, and takes a delight in superintending his gardeners, visiting his farms, and discussing with his tenants agricultural questions, especially those relating to foreign competition. He has spent so much of his time in the saddle in India that to those who knew him there it will occasion some astonishment that he does not keep up a large stud. His adventures on horseback, the rapidity with which he moved from place to place, the ugly country he thought nothing of traversing, and the distances accomplished, gained for him in India the character of a ubiquitous centaur. Walking through the copses at The Nash, with, perhaps, his favourite colley at his heels, Sir Richard Temple will discuss that never-threshed-out subject—the horse. When at Bombay he kept specimens of every breed: Arabian, Persian, Indian, and, notably, three four-horse teams of Australians, some standing sixteen hands. It must have been a grand sight to have seen him, drawn by a team of these, ridden by postillions, appear on the Poona racecourse to witness the running for the Governor's cup, which he presented annually, to be competed for by Arabians."

THE following paragraph, headed an "Ermington Mystery," appears in the *Western Morning News*:—"One night in February, 1882, Mr. William Arthurs, of Ermington, was returning from a meeting of Erme Masonic Lodge at Ivybridge, to his home, when he received injuries to his head from which he afterwards died. Mr. Arthurs was accustomed to carry his masonic certificate in his pocket case, and was believed to have had it in his possession on the night when he received his fatal wounds. Every search for it, however, proved fruitless. It has just been received by the secretary of the Erme Lodge, in a packet bearing the Bombay postmark, and insufficiently stamped. Mr. Arthurs's friends have no relatives or acquaintances in Bombay, and are totally unable to explain the strange occurrence." If the Bombay freemasons cannot throw a light on the matter perhaps Mrs. Blavatsky will oblige.

A LETTER has been received by Mr. Read, second engineer of the Nisero, who was released with Captain Wilson, from the chief engineer in captivity. He says:—"We are at present living on a small island forty miles from Sassom, and are well supplied with provisions. We receive various versions from the Rajah as to why we are not released, but put no confidence in what he says. He is a great scoundrel."

AN unkind cut has been given to Mr. Warton, M.P., a politician of the Gorst and Ashmead-Bartlett stamp. At a public meeting held at Bridport, the following resolution has been passed:—"That this public meeting of inhabitants feel that the obstructive course pursued in the House of Commons by the borough member, Mr. Warton, is so extraordinary and erratic as to make it desirable to move the Government to institute such an inquiry as may assure his constituents whether he is in a fit and proper frame of mind to represent them in Parliament."

THE circumstances under which Lord Wolseley has superseded General Stephenson in the command at Cairo are as follows:—Lord Wolseley drew up a plan of campaign in London, and General Stephenson at Cairo declared that it was impossible. As it would never have done to entrust its execution to a commander convinced that it was foredoomed to failure, Lord Wolseley has gone out to execute his own plan. "*Voila tout!*" exclaims the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

NOTHING, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, could well be more ignoble than the appearance presented by two military gentlemen, of the rank of major and colonel respectively, in the Hammersmith police-court recently. In old times any gentlemen who had received the affront offered by Major Ashburner to Colonel Borrodaile would have had no course open to him but a challenge. The modern equivalent is to "job" your stick in the offender's eye and then call for assistance, and get your servants to tie a rope round him, until the disturbance attracts attention and the prisoner is released by the police. That is the first act. The second, of course, are the proceedings in court, with cross actions for assault and usual the "disclosures." The third, perhaps, will be a paper-war on the subject in the press. All comparatively innocent, no doubt, but most undignified. "Yet what else are two unfortunate military gentlemen, with a mortal quarrel on foot between them, to do in these days?"

WHILE French officers are claiming to have solved the problem of aerial navigation, German aeronauts are by no means idle. At Berlin the railway regiment has lately formed a special balloon detachment which is never weary of undertaking excursions in small balloons in order to ascertain the utility of airships in times of war. An aeronautical society has also been established under the presidency of Dr. Angerstein. The other day the inventor of a new balloon astonished the neighbourhood at Berlin by mounting his airy steed, which, instead of the customary gondola, ventilator, and anchor, possessed only a saddle, attached to which were two ballast bags and a pair of stirrups. In a gay jockey suit the inventor mounted his novel Pegasus, on the ascension of which many an admiring German must have shaken his head and thought of the old ballad ending with "And horse and horseman never more were seen." Such, however, was not the case, and Herr Lattemann arrived in due time, without the slightest mishap, at his destination. So at least the German newspapers say, and, if they speak the truth, Herr Lattemann's invention seems to be at least as remarkable as that of Captain Renard.

OF all European countries Germany is the country where suicide is most frequent, and in Germany, again, Saxony takes the lead, much though the Germans of those parts are praised for their good spirits. In 1872 the number of suicides in Saxony amounted to 687 (266 to every 1,000,000 inhabitants), five years later it rose to 1,114, and after five years more to 1,872. Last year 2,004 persons thus ended their lives, 1081 of whom were of the male sex and 923 of the female. The increase in female suicides which has been noticed of late can hardly be accounted for by the hardship of military service, which usually does duty as an explanation of male suicide; but whatever its cause, it is a very serious fact. In England, in 1882, the suicides were 1,446 men and only 519 females.

THE lamentations in the Russian press, which have been loud and frequent, at the destruction of the forests have hitherto produced little result. At last the time seems to have come when something is to be done. M. Ostroffski, the Minister of the Interior, of whom the Emperor said the other day, "He says little, but he does much," is at present using the influence with the railways to persuade them to use coal instead of wood for their engines. Several large companies have already begun to use Russian coal (from the Don), but the railways of European Russia still consume annually 2,200 million pounds of wood, while only 2,730 million pounds of coal are used. M. Ostroffski is also endeavouring to introduce coal into Government offices, and has offered a prize for the construction of the best heating apparatus.

CAPTAIN NAPOLEON NEY, a French officer who has travelled much in the East on military missions, has published an interesting article on Central Asia in which he recounts a conversation with General Skobeleff. Skobeleff, being asked a short time before his death whether Russia would, if she could, invade British India, said:—

> "It is not for me to give any opinion on the political aspect of the question. My personal belief is that there is no Central Asia question, but only a regrettable misunderstanding between England and Russia, which I confidently hope will one day cease. I can never believe that a few European Powers will fight about a few Asiatics. From a merely military point of view the enterprise seems to me more difficult than is generally supposed. When I took Akhal, having with me only 5,000 men, I had more than 20,000 camels brought from Orenbourg, Khiva, Bokhara, and Mangishlat at a great expense and with great difficulty. To invade India would require 150,000 men—sixty to enter the country, and ninety to guard the communications; and who shall calculate the number of camels that would be wanted, and where could they be found? Afghanistan is a poor country, and could not maintain an army of 60,000. No. Russia has completed her task in Asia. She has settled her frontier with Persia, where she enjoys an influence analogous to that of England in Afghanistan. Our relations with Teheran are excellent. It is a good thing that Afghanistan separates England and Russia, just as Kashgar is a barrier between us and China."

A LETTER received at Plymouth from Ashantee represents that country as being in a disturbed state, owing to the deaths of the king and his well-known predecessor, Coffee Calcalli. Small-pox has been raging in and around Coomassie, and among the victims was the king, Quacow Doah, who died very suddenly. In honour of the funeral 300 of his subjects were killed. Immediately afterwards, Coffee Calcalli, who was king of Ashantee at the time of the war in 1873, and was subsequently deposed, was found dead in his bed, having been murdered, as was generally believed, although it was given out that he died from apoplexy. The successor to the throne will, it is supposed, be Meniah, who was king up to a few months ago, but who was deposed on account of his barbarous cruelties. The Ashantee chiefs have sent a deputation to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle asking that the country shall be annexed to the British protectorate. The whole country is said to be in arms, and a civil war is probable.

THE Sheriff of Wazan, who recently asked for French protection, has left Tangier accompanied by the Secretary of the French legation for Anghera. It is alleged that the Sultan's troops encamped at that place are committing murders and outrages against the Sheriff's tribe, as a punishment of the action of the Sheriff in asking for French protection. The *Standard* is in a position to state that the recent diplomatic difficulties in Morocco have ended in the most satisfactory manner, M. Ferry having informed Lord Granville, through Lord Lyons, of his disapproval of M. Ordega's policy.

IT is stated that the Metropolitan Board of Works has given permission for the statue of Sir Bartle Frere to be erected in the centre of the gardens lying between Charing-cross and Whitehall. The statue will stand midway between those of William Tyndale and Sir James Outram.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Capt. A. B. Daniel, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR ADEN.

Capt Pogson.
Capt Simpson.
Major Prideaux.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hon Justice Field.
Hon John F Norris.
Sir Richard Garth.
Hon Ameer Ali.
Mr Mahomed A Roza.
Mr John C White.
Col Maberley.
Mr Whittaker.
Mr Ellison.
Mr J O'Callaghan.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Mackenzie.
Sirdar Narendar Singh.
Sirdar Girdit Singh.
Sirdar Thakur Singh.
Col Grant.
Mrs Mackenzie.
Mr Sumsoodin J Sulleiman.
Major Paul.
Mr Hamilton.
Mr Penny Cook.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on the 26th September:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs A Bayly.
Lieut-Col G Tyndall.

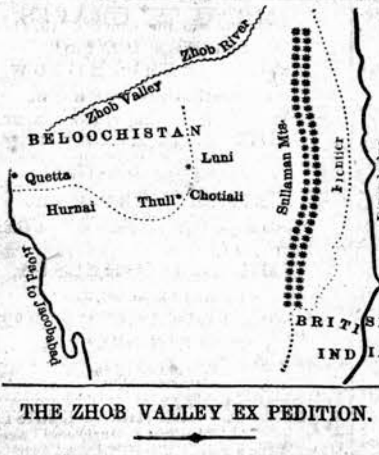
FOR SUEZ.

Hon G C Paul.
Mrs Paul, 3 children.
Mr N J Valetta.
Miss de Terranean.
Mr Gillbanks.
Mrs Farren and 3 children.
Mr N Nethersale.

By the s. s. Gwalior, Capt P. Harris, sailing on the 3rd Oct:—

FOR LONDON.

Major F S Maitland.
Mrs Maitland and 2 children



THE ZHOB VALLEY EX PEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKKI, SEPT. 3.

ALTHOUGH little is known of the country into which our force under Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., will in a few days be advancing, some information of importance regarding the main features of the country has, during the past few years, since the extension of our northern frontier, been gathered by the Political officers serving in those parts. As, however, our representatives have never yet themselves visited the country, such information as we are in possession of has been gathered from natives, and as intelligence derived from such a source cannot always, for various reasons, be wholly relied on, it must be accepted *cum grano salis*. The description of the Zhob country contained in the Frontier Gazetteer, from which the following remarks have partly been gathered, is but a very brief and imperfect account, and it is as much as anything to fill the present blank on the map of Southern Afghanistan that the expedition is about to be undertaken. Although this is perhaps the main cause of the expedition, there are also other causes, which separately are too insignificant in themselves to lead us to operations of any importance; still, weighing them collectively, it is desirable that more should be known of a country lying so near our own frontier, and that political negotiations with the inhabitants should be established on a firm and friendly footing.

There are various routes leading into the Zhob country from our frontier; but the one by which our force will advance will be in a north-easterly direction, through the pass from the south-west. This route will lie through the Bori Valley, a district of Yagistan, or "independent country," lying east of Pishin, bordered by Zhob on the north and Thul Chotiali on the south. The second column of the Thull Chotiali field force, under Major-General, now Lieut.-General, Sir Michael Biddulph, K. C. B., traversed the Bori Valley in March and April, 1879, nearly up to the entrance of the Zhob country, and such information as is obtainable is chiefly derived from the report of that officer and his staff. The country of Bori proper is commonly known as the Bori Valley, and in this restricted sense is about thirty-eight miles long. The breadth of the valley is stated by Lieutenant Temple to be from eight to fifteen miles. The greater part of Bori is divided longitudinally, from east to west, by a broken ridge, and the true valley through which the Bori or Lorali stream runs is south of these hills, while the route taken by General Biddulph's column was to the north of them. Nothing is at present definitely known of the valley of the Lower Lorali. It is, however, considered probable that this stream before joining with the Sahan water, through the Anambar Pass, bends in a north-easterly direction, and passes through the east end of the range above referred to, and the Kni mountain. It is possible that the valley of the Lorali is narrower and less cultivated and important than the plain to the north traversed by General Biddulph's column. The northern route is described as being open, with villages here and there along it. The alluvial or cultivable portion of the plain is probably about four or five miles in breadth, except at the east end, where it expands in a north-easterly direction. The elevation of the Bori country at Kats or Kutch is 5,825 feet; at Nigand 5,515 feet; at Uriazgai 4,925 feet; at Shoran 4,335 feet; while in the middle of the range of mountains which intervenes between the Bori and Zhob countries, at the Anambar Pass, the height is about 3,830 feet. The Bori plain, therefore, falls about 30 feet in the mile from west to east. The range of mountains above referred to as intervening between the two countries runs east and west, and probably projects as spurs in a north-easterly direction into the Zhob Valley, which is believed to be lower than the Bori plain.

The inhabitants of Bori are Utman Khel Kakars, a section of the Saran branch of that tribe; but there are also to be found Hamzazai, Arub Khels, and other Sarans. Thus all the inhabitants may be classed as clans of the powerful Saran Kakar tribe, which occupies the Zhob or Jhob country. The band of 3,000 men, who on the 24th March, 1879, attacked the advanced column of the Thull Chotiali field force was chiefly composed of Utman Khel Kakars, and the strength of the tribe is computed at 6,000 men. The leading maliks are Ghorat, Asud, and Baran. Captain, now Colonel, W. Luckhardt, C. B., of the Bombay Commissariat Department, who was Chief Commissariat Officer with General Biddulph's force, when it advanced through the Bori country, described it as "extensively cultivated, and equal, if not superior, in fertility to the Pishin Valley. The villagers were friendly, and ready to dispose of the supplies required by the force. Grain of all descriptions was obtainable in abundance; but the rates demanded were high. The only difficulty experienced was in obtaining atta." Although there is abundance of water-power, which might easily be utilized, water-mills have not yet been established in the country, and the villagers are accustomed to grind, in small hand-mills, only such quantities of grain as they want for their own immediate requirements.

Having spoken so far almost exclusively of the Bori Valley and its inhabitants, who are inclined to be friendly towards us, I will now pass on to speak of the other side of the range which divides the Bori from the Zhob country, of which, however, at present so little is known that it is impossible to give any accurate description. The name is spelt Zhob or Jhob, but the former is more usual. The initial letter is probably *zhe* (sounded as *s* in "pleasure," or as a soft French *j*), which is the nineteenth letter of the Pukhtu or Pushtu (the language of the Afghans), and the fourteenth of the Persian alphabet. Failing the use of special type, the spelling Zhob is the more correct, though the word is never pronounced Zob, but more nearly Job. The name is derived from the Pushtu word "ozhd," or "ojhd," meaning "long," which is an appropriate title. The Zhob country lies to the north-east of Pishin, and is a valley extending from the slopes of the very high plateau of Toba (between 7,000 and 8,000 feet) for about 80 miles in an easterly direction, and then turning to the north-east extends about twenty miles further. The entire length of the valley is therefore about 100 miles. The breadth varies greatly in different parts, but may be taken on an average to be about twenty miles. The upper end of Zhob, as far as Hindu Bagh, and Karezgai, which is inhabited by Mehtarzai, Isa Khel Sanatias, and Sarghari Karkars, properly belongs to the Pishin district, and as such should pay revenue to Pishin; but it is with much difficulty that any is collected. By far the greater portion of the Zhob Valley is occupied by the powerful Saran Kakar tribe who inhabit the stretch of country lying immediately beyond Karezgai to the east to within about twenty miles of the Vihowa Pass. The Saran Kakars are a powerful warlike tribe, with whom as yet we have not crossed swords. Little is known of them, as their country lies apart from the districts we have lately annexed, and also from the ordinary routes thereto. There are, however, several roads leading into and through the country.

The Sarans, who are a nomadic tribe, are no doubt st[illegible]d much feared and dreaded by the surroundi[illegible]bes. Their neighbours, the Taraghari Karkars, w[illegible]nhabit the highlands of Toba, bear strong ani[illegible]ty against them. When all the clans were numbered in the time of Ahmed Shah, the Sarans mustered 12,000 men, and the Taraghari about 4,000 men. The nominal strength of the latter is known now to have doubled since then, and it may be assumed that the former have increased in the same proportion. The Sarans are descended from Sanzar, fifth in descent from Kak, through his second son, Abdul Rashid, and nephew of Sarghar, ancestor of the Sarghar Kakars. It is probable that Saran was a sobriquet given to Sanzar, as the tribe is more correctly known by the name of the Sanzar Khels. They are, however, generally known by the Sandatia and Taraghari Kakars as the Saran Kakars. There were formerly two claimants to the chieftainship of the tribe—Shah Jahan Kala and Dost Mahomed Kala—who were constantly at feud with one another. The latter has, through his intemperate habits, lost his power, and the former is now generally acknowledged as the head of the tribe. Shah Jahan, chief of Zhob, belongs to the Baikarzai sub-section of the Jogizai section of the Saran Kakars, and is directly descended from Ali, the eldest of the twelve sons of Sanzar, or Saran, fifth in descent from Kak, the common ancestor of the Saran and Sarghar Kakars. Shah Jahan is described as being now a very old man, living as a "fakir," wanting little of the good things of this world, subsisting on the humblest fare and in the poorest possible manner, after the manner of ordinary fakirs. For his piety he is much respected and venerated, and has doubtless the power to soon increase the numbers which he can gather round him at his call. In a few weeks, no doubt, valuable information will be gathered, from which we shall be able to give a fuller and better account of the Zhob country and its inhabitants.

THE FLOODS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KEEM, SEPT. 14.

THE Agent (Mr. T. W. Wood) yesterday visited the scene of the floods, coming on by Friday night's mail. His inspection of the breaks was made as soon as he arrived, at which time the passengers of the down and the up mails were passing over them. Before leaving Keem in the afternoon to return to Bombay, Mr. Wood expressed his thorough satisfaction with the progress already made in the renewal of the rail-road, and with the manner in which the work is being pushed on. It is indeed no longer possible, in passing from train to train, to realise the extent of the devastation at the beginning of the week. The Chief Engineer early on Friday morning proceeded to Kankrakhari, where the repair of the earthwork having been completed, he gave permission for the traffic to be resumed on the up-line, the double road thus being once more available. Upon the long stretch of broken line south of Keem station a swarm of labourers has been employed. All traces of this break are rapidly disappearing. Two days ago the rails were once more firmly embedded, and yesterday the men were engaged in lifting the line to a uniform level. Another day will see the communication between Keem and Bombay once more uninterrupted, and the passengers will not have to leave their carriages until the second break is reached. Wagons and trucks of railway material have been shunted up as far as this point, but hitherto this has of course been done by the aid of the coolies. On Monday it is hoped to bring train and engine across. Upwards of a thousand labourers will thus be left available for employment with those on the breaks ahead. These are daily covered with a myriad of workers, and each break from a distance presents a wonderful scene of busy life. No less than six thousand coolies, for instance, were yesterday distributed over the four miles of flooded road. Their organization has been perfect, and their work proceeds with uninterrupted regularity from dawn to twilight. Their dusky forms, where the forces are concentrated, seem to cover the earth, and the scores of ever-revolving chains of men and women, thrown into snaky evolutions by the irregularities of the ground, make each gap resemble an ant-hill with the whole multitude of its inhabitants engaged in fullest activity. At the wreck between the Looni and Kharia bridges, a new embankment twenty-five feet high has reached the level of the road still standing. The overturned rails were here detached in order to facilitate operations, and at the second break the line near the northern signals has also been temporarily removed, where it passed over a closed culvert. For the convenience of the passengers, however, a diversion has been constructed at the side of the latter portion, so that with the exception of the fourth gap, a short one although the washaway was complete, passengers in their lorries accomplish the journey over the injured line with the greatest ease, and the inconvenience has been reduced to a minimum. The despatch of the mails and passengers will be still further speeded by the shortening of the distance between the breaks, and the renewal of the line over the two miles which will still intervene between train and train will be hastened by the engineers having their materials brought right upon the ground. But the greatest help given in the work of reconstruction has been that of the weather. Constant sunshine has caused the water to disappear as rapidly as it came, and not an hour has been lost since the contractors first appeared on the ground. Yesterday there were showers in early morning and signs of rain ahead, but the former were slight, and the threatening storm passed off. For a mile this side of the Nerbudda the country, where it lies at a low level, still remains inundated from the river overflow. The bridge now spans a stream throughout its entire length, and the only damage it has received is to the pitching on the east side, where some slight slips occurred.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	57 98	67 14	64 20	63 76
Sept. 14, Sunday	0 20	.....	.....	.....
,, 15, Monday	.....	0 16	0 24	0 26
Total	58 18	67 30	64 44	64 02
Corresponding date last year	72 05	77 02	74 83	84 11

RAINFALL IN GOA.

	Marmagao.	Alfandega.	Castle Rock.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Up to 9th Sept., 1883	74 19	195 21	239 13
Up to 9th Sept., 1884	58 45	179 09	191 92
Difference, less	15 74	16 12	47 21

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,668,945
Remitted from 1st April to 6th Sept. 1884	5,701,800
Balance to be remitted from 7th Sept., 1884, to 31st March, 1885	8,967,145

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

LAST week was a week of exhibitions and dances, this a week of races and theatricals, the next will be one of balls again, and soon after the 1884 Poona Season may be counted with the past, and the chief delight for a while will be in remembering its happy things. Perhaps, however, the pleasure-worn may rejoice at the change to "content retirement and rural quiet." Loving mothers at any rate are longing for October, the month of rest, for their girls are growing pale through the constant loss of sleep; but my theme is the theatricals "not even critics criticise." A performance equal to awakening enthusiastic applause and no detracting criticism from an audience so satiated with pleasure must have been good indeed. The amateurs of Poona and Ahmednuggur gave their first performance of "Withered Leaves" and "Everybody's Friend," at the Soldiers' Institute last evening, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and a crowded house. The laughter was almost incessant, proof positive of the success of the rendering. "Withered Leaves" is a pretty comedietta, but it was difficult to suppress a regret that so much talent should be spent in so perfectly studying a play of not even mediocre quality. Here is the cast:—

"WITHERED LEAVES."

CHARACTERS.

Sir Conyers Conyers, Baronet	Mr. Hollway.
Tom Conyers	Mr. Hamilton.
Arthur Middleton	Mr. Bayly.
Cecil Vane	Mr. Gott.
Lady Conyers	Mrs. Pottinger.
May Rivers	Mrs. Hay.

Sir Conyers Conyers (Mr. Hollway) is a perfect specimen of an old gentleman, escaping, not without some success, the inevitable ravages of time. His get-up was good, and the di[illegible] character marvellously well sustained t[illegible]ncult When he regretfully remarked t[illegible]roughout [illegible] Lady Conyers (Mrs. Pottinger) that he was "old en to be her father," the bride bewitchi replied, "And young enough to be my husba Mrs. Pottinger made a most charming bride, so thought young scapegrace Sir Conyer's son T Conyers (Mr. Hamilton), who had long been estranged from his father, his father having accused him of dishonestly coming by the money that paid his debts; but the amiable wife in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation roused the suspicions of her doting husband, whose blustering anger with his supposed rival (really his long-lost son) was a bit of remarkably good acting. Tom Conyer's declaration that he would not shave off his moustache even for a moneyed bride, but would say, "Take me and my moustache, we are worth the money," caused much laughter. May Rivers (Mrs. Hay) is introduced sitting at a rustic table reading the "Princess," and conversing with Cecil Vane (Mr. Gott), who is evidently a fortune-hunter. Mr. Gott plays his roll of mercenary love very well indeed, and the sympathy of the audience with the charming May Rivers, about to be sacrificed, is at its height, when Arthur Middleton (Mr. Bayly) enters, and is for a moment mistaken by May for her affianced husband. Middleton discovers in Cecil Vane the man who had clandestinely married his only sister, now dead through neglect and want. The acting at this point of the story was exceedingly good, especially Middleton's denunciation of the villain Vane, and May Rivers' delicate ways of showing that her heart had all along been Arthur Middleton's. The "Withered Leaves," a faded violet that had a year before been given to May by Arthur, are produced and settle all doubts between the lovers. Mr. Bayly acted the devoted, sentimental lover exceedingly well, and Mrs. Hay was, it is needless to say, charming, but the character was hardly so suited to her gifts as Maggie Macfarlane, which justly won for her unqualified admiration.

"Withered Leaves" was good, but "Everybody's Friend" still better. The cast was as follows:—

"EVERYBODY'S FRIEND".

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Felix Featherley	Capt. Hodgkinson.
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Wright.
Major Wellington De Boots	Major Moore Lane.
Trap	Captain Lucas.
Mrs. Featherley	Mrs. Moore Lane.
Mrs. Major De Boots	Mrs. Pottinger.
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. Lucas.

Act I.—Morning—Mrs. Featherley's Drawing-room.
Act II.—Afternoon—Mrs. Swandown's Morning-room.
Act III.—Evening—Mrs. Featherley's Drawing-room.

The honours were fairly divided between the sexes, but Major de Boots (Major Moore Lane) was the centre of the fair. "Full well they laugh'd," and not "with counterfeited glee." Even the regular London playgoer could not fail to enjoy Major Lane's rendering of this most difficult character, and compare the Major favourably with pet professionals. His get-up was good, and facial play wonderful. The Major's "hits" at the Militia were many, and noticeable even in the management of his accoutrements; and his blustering forcibly reminded one of Bob Acres in Sheridan's "Rivals," whose "courage always oozed out at his fingers' ends." Mrs. Moore Lane (as Mrs. Swandown), in "full-blown flower of glorious beauty," would have charmed the house into admiration of her as an actress, even if she had not played her part excellently. As it was, she was admitted to almost rank with Poona's greatest favourite, Mrs. Pottinger, who, as Mrs. Major De Boots, was no less delightful than she always is. Her rôle of an imperious wife controlling a man she did not care for was perfectly sustained, and her ease and grace made even so unlovable a character lovely. Featherley (Captain Hodgkinson), everybody's friend, is perhaps most amusing in the scene where he takes upon himself, amongst numberless services to friends, to make vicarious love for Frank Icebrook (Mr. Wright). The incident of the "miscellaneous little stranger from the Pacific Ocean," the darling Adolphe of Lady De Boots, caused much merriment, and so did Mrs. Swandown's scheme for making Featherley jealous. Mrs. Swandown exacts a promise that Icebrook, her lover, would for one evening transfer his attentions to Mrs. Featherley. When found on his knees before Mrs. Featherley and in the midst of a desperate love-speech, his exclamation to the husband, "My dear fellow, don't interrupt me, it's no affair of yours," was uncommonly funny. The comedy, however, although by the author of the well-known "Box and Cox," is a poor one, and does not bear telling. But for the excellent acting and careful and effective stage management it would have been a failure, for as a piece of literature "Everybody's Friend" has but little merit. The hearty thanks of Poona, as well as Bath, are due to the amateurs of Poona and Ahmednuggur for devoting so much time and study and talent to the pleasure of Poona and the benefit of the excellent school for officers' daughters at Bath. It is only a pity that fashion does not make a reversion to the study of classical plays, *i.e.*, first class, old or new, necessary, as it has done to classical music. The task the amateurs of Poona and Ahmednuggur have so kindly undertaken is certainly most arduous, though self-inflicted, for the plays now described are alternated with "Old Soldiers" and "Lord Lovel," of which you will hear more after Tuesday, the fourth and last night of these performances.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS: SUGGESTIONS BY AN EMPIRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I propose to send you very shortly, in pamphlet form, *my* suggestions for the improvement of the Victoria Gardens. Meanwhile, in order to attract the attention of the public, and especially of the Municipality, I send you a summary of some of my hints.

Museum Garden.—This is the nucleus of a Dutch herbarium. A marvellous effect might be produced here; but I can't explain how, without a *sectional* plan!

Gooseberry Culture.—Mr. Jones, of Coonoor, informs me that last year he got three gooseberries off a bush in a pot 4½ inches in diameter. Think what that means per square mile! Mr. Jones informs me that this year his bush died, so to the above calculation must be added the profits on firewood. This is trustworthy data to act upon. Why not grow gooseberries?

Fruit-growing and Protection.—Grapes, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, pears, and apples can easily be made to grow luxuriantly over the side walks. The safest way is to import them from California and fasten them on ornamental bamboo espaliers. They can be protected from the excessive rains in the cold weather by galvanized iron roofing.

Wild Animals.—Domestic animals are my forte, not wild ones. I have got a very good collection of some of the most domesticated hemiptera at my present abode, which I am quite willing to transfer to the bungalow in the gardens. I do not like tigers. The rabbits and pigeons are not wild or even ferocious, but this may be fancy on my part. The deer here do not look so contented as an old black buck I missed clean up in Gujerat.

Back Entrance and Blank Wall.—Although all attempts to grow oranges below the Ghats have hitherto failed, and though citrons and pomelow trees are growing most luxuriantly, and with considerable profit to the Municipality, I propose to clear out all the latter, and to plant in their place a few sickly orange trees from Portugal, Spain and the Mediterranean. These varieties *ought* to do well here, especially as the indigenous variety has failed.

Objects.—My sole object is the improvement of mankind.

Results Expected.—My immediate appointment as superintendent of the gardens on a good salary. The cost of all experiments to be borne by the Municipality.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Editor, I shall be much obliged by your kindly inserting the following advertisement in your valuable paper:—

GARDENING.—Parks, streets, squares, cemeteries, churches, cathedrals, and hotels in the empiric, natural, artificial, or rhomboid styles. A practical empiric is prepared to furnish plans for any of the above either roughly or civilly. He also would (if he could) undertake the work of superintending any plans, own or proprietors, on a cottage, villa, chateau, castle, or palatial scale. Apply to

EMPIRIC.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission had another sitting at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Mr. W. B. Mulock (president), Mr. Na[illegible]bhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cotton, Mr. [illegible] Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Mr. M. N. B[illegible]najee, and Mr. Jones, the secretary.

The president read a letter fro[illegible] that, having read in the mor[illegible] Dr. Lyon, stating Factory Commission had [illegible]aing papers that the certain mills to be ex[illegible] specified the names of mittee, a consultati[illegible]mined by the medical comcal officers, who [illegible]on was held between the medishould them[illegible] came to the conclusion that they The Co[illegible]elves be left to select the mills. medi[illegible]mmissioners had no objection to leave the l[illegible]al committee unfettered in their choice. The [illegible]etter was then recorded.

Mr. Kharshedjee N. Sirvai, license-tax collector, said,—I was in charge of the factory inspector's office for more than a year. The Factory Act has been beneficial in two respects—it has prevented children from overwork, and it has provid for the proper fencing of machinery. I think the Act is inadequate, by reason that it introduces, in the first place, a great inconvenience in the employment of children. The remedy would be by the employment of two sets, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. The millowners might provide schools for released children, or after the children have been released from work they may be simply detained at play in the mill compound for an hour or two, so as to prevent the possibility of the same child working at one mill in the morning and at another in the afternoon.

Mr. Cotton.—Do you think that millowners, as a rule, would establish schools rather than get rid of the children?

Witness.—They would, if they were properly addressed. If the hours for the beginning and cessation of work for children and adults were the same, provided always that the hours of work for children were only six, they would agree to engage the released sets of children in schools. With the exception of the two mills at Coorla, I have not inspected any mill outside the city of Bombay. If double sets were employed on this system, there would be more children employed. At present a good deal of time is wasted, and nearly a third of the hands are not working all the hours continuously. If the children were to do in six hours all the work that can be reasonably expected from them, then the earnings derived under the system of employment of double sets as compared with the present arrangement under an irregular system of work would not show much difference. By "irregular system" I mean that the children are not at work for all the hours they are said to be employed. It is true that several of the mills dispensed with the services of children under the present Act. But I heard the opinion expressed by the managers of some of the mills that some improvement may be made in the present arrangement by which they could see their way to employ children again.

Mr. Cotton.—If the system of the employment of a double set were so advantageous, why do not the managers adopt this plan?

Witness.—They do not see that it is worth their while to employ children for six hours, when others employed them for nine. A child suffers by working for nine hours, when what it earns for six hours' work is sufficient for its maintenance. If the number of mills in Native States increase very largely beyond their present number, and if they were left to work without any legislative restrictions, it would injuriously affect the interests of the millowners in British India. I do not consider that bamboo coolies carrying heavy loads at the Prince's Dock are deteriorating. My opinion is that they are more robust and more healthy-looking than the mill hands. Further legislation would not be injurious to the industry. I think that legislative restrictions should be extended to the whole of India, and not simply confined to the mills in the Bombay Presidency. There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining convictions under the Act.

Mr. Cotton.—What was the cause? Was it due to the inadequacy of the Act.

Witness.—It was not exactly due to that cause. The difficulty in obtaining convictions was owing to the impossibility on the part of the prosecuting officer to prove the age of a child in dispute. During the twelve months that I acted as inspector, I prosecuted no case. But I came across several instances in which children whom I considered to be under twelve were employed full time, and when I referred them to the Surgeon-General he agreed with me on the point. The excuse of the managers was that they went upon their own opinion, and I refrained from prosecuting them on their assurance that they would be more careful in future. Again, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of a child in dispute in court, whenever a prosecution was instituted, I would make it compulsory on the part of the managers to produce the child. The mills in Bombay are not, as a rule, kept in a cleanly state. I can only make an exception with regard to five mills, which were rather clean. The absence of lime-washing and the absence of paint in some cases, as well as the collection of dust in corners, are the causes of the mills being in a dirty state. The result of an inquiry made by Mr. Meade-King, whom I had accompanied, was that the mills had not been white-washed for years. White-washing the mills about once a year, keeping the latrines clean, increasing the ventilation, and extending the accommodation, are the measures necessary in the interest of sanitation. In a case of aggravated nuisance Mr. Meade-King had written to the Municipal Commissioner. The recent mills are better constructed than the old ones. I have perceived very strong and offensive smells, especially in sizing rooms.

Mr. Cotton.—Can you say it is unhealthy?

Witness.—I cannot professionally say if the smell is unhealthy. I have not observed any overcrowding in mills. It would be better if the sizing operation were carried on in a separate shed. I consider lime-washing necessary; but painting may be optional. Gas-lighting is not used in any mill, but the electric light was tried for about two or three months in two mills.

Mr. Bengalee.—When they were working by electric light, how long did they employ the men?

Witness.—The majority of the hands were employed continuously from day-break till 10 p. m., with half an hour's interval for meal at noon and another half an hour in the evening. The experiment was abandoned because it did not pay. In my time fans were used in the grinding rooms of some few mills, but the managers of some other mills promised to introduce them. There ought to be a day of relaxation every week. The labourers have not agitated on this question. If you wish for agitation, you will have to wait ever so long, because agitation in India is but a growth of yesterday. I was told by the superior class of workpeople that they were desirous to have a holiday once a week. I believe that a great number of mill hands generally leave off work for two or three months after every two or three years, and return to their villages.

Mr. Bengalee.—Have you heard that a very large number of these people are on the Marwarees' books for debts?

Witness.—Yes, I have.

Mr. Cotton.—Then if they were to work shorter time, and therefore earn less wages, would they be in a better or worse condition so far as the Marwarees are concerned?

Witness.—They would be in the same condition; for the additional holidays given would make such a small reduction in the working days that if the operatives work more regularly and continously there would be no appreciable reduction in their wages. When women are employed as reelers, winders, and cotton pickers, they do not work as long as the men. If the mills were stopped on Sundays, the operatives would employ themselves in marketing and such other domestic work. In India there are personal holidays, such as marriages, deaths, and anniversaries of deaths, which natives would like to take. The interval of rest during the day's work should be an hour. I think the mill-people, especially women, look thinner and less robust than labourers working in other places. I suppose there is nothing extraordinary about the accidents that take place in mills. The present Act debarring children from cleaning machinery in motion should be extended to young persons and women. As a matter of opinion, I may say that the fee of the surgeon's certificate of age should fall upon the proprietors. I do not think that work in the mills is lighter and more congenial to the habits and physique of the operatives than that usually done elsewhere. The obstructions generally thrown in the way of an inspector must be made punishable by the Act. I think it would be better to hold the parents responsible by law for the illegal employment of their children.

The Commission here adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MILL HANDS ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the association recently started for the protection of the interests of the mill hands was held on Wednesday last at 8 p.m. There were present several "masters" and muccadums. The question of raising a fund was started, and a committee was appointed to frame a memorial to be submitted to the Factory Commission, representing the grievances of the men. It was also resolved to send a petition to Government, praying that two new members be added on behalf of the workmen to the Commission.—*Jami-i-Jamshed.*

THE RETIRING VICEROY.

WE think it would be quite proper to invite the Viceroy to lay the foundation of the new Municipal Hall. Lord Ripon's name will ever remain connected with the local self-government scheme, and Bombay boasts to be the model city in this respect. It would also be fitting to have the foundation of the new dock laid by the Viceroy, who has done so much towards the advancement of the interests of commerce.—*Id.*

THE MAHOMEDAN STATES OF INDIA.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, to whose article on the Mahratta States we drew attention last week, resumed on Tuesday morning his review of the native States of India in a long article on the position of the Mahomedan States. Of these there are twenty-two within the limits of India Proper, but not more than three of them can claim political importance—Hyderabad, Bhopal, and Bahawalpur. Hyderabad alone has the same kind of power as Holkar and Scindiah.

Hyderabad is without exception the most populous as well as the largest of all the native States. It covers an area of not less than 98,000 square miles, and contains a population not exceeding 11,000,000. The revenue at the lowest computation reaches four millions sterling, and is probably more, which shows the taxation to be at a considerably higher rate than is the average per head in British India. The province of Berar contains a population of 2½ millions, but at the time of its occupation 30 years ago it did not contain a fourth of this number. The Nizam maintains an army of 8,000 cavalry, 36,000 foot, and 725 guns. Of these about 6,000 men are Arabs, while it is computed that the chief and his nobles have in their service not fewer than 10,000 other mercenaries, Afghans, Beloochees, and Arabs, either as soldiers or as personal retainers. There is no doubt that the Nizam could raise, at any moment he chose to stake his existence on the result, one hundred thousand men, of whom no inconsiderable number would belong to warlike and fanatical Mahomedan races. This large army is watched and supposed to be kept in check by the force called the Hyderabad Contingent, numbering 8,000 men, and which occupies the cantonment of Secunderabad, and eight other places in the province. But there would not be much ground for surprise if the very generally accepted view as to the doubtful fidelity of this force—it turned against the Nizam—were to prove the correct one, for the Hyderabad Contingent is nominally an army of the Nizam, although paid out of the revenue of the English-governed province of Berar, and notwithstanding that it is officered by Englishmen. If a Nizam ever could have the courage to unfurl the green flag of the Prophet, which I admit is doubtful, there would be small thought of opposing his decision among the Contingent at Secunderabad. In this particular the Nizam enjoys a superiority over his neighbours, the Mahratta chiefs, and possesses a mark of independence which they have not retained, for the garrisons of Mhow and Morar are composed of the regular Anglo-Indian army, with a large proportion of Englishmen, and an exclusively European artillery. The resources of a fertile province—Berar—are consequently devoted to the maintenance of a force of 8,000 men which is admitted to be considerably inferior to the ordinary native regiments of the line, while it has to watch and counteract the Nizam's army, which, if not the most efficient, is the largest of the Peninsula, and which is attached to the wealthiest prince in India. In the case of Hyderabad not merely is the joint revenue of that State and Berar wasted in this extensive military expenditure, but the forces maintained at great expense are distinctly inferior to the standard attained in the rest of the country. The Hyderabad Contingent is a survival of a state of things that has long passed away, and it should be reorganized or abolished, and its duties transferred to the Madras or Bombay armies. In Hyderabad we have lavishness of expenditure side by side with inefficiency in the result typified in a more striking form than any where else in India; and this criticism applies with equal force to the Nizam's army and that antiquated organization termed the Hyderabad Contingent.

There are several peculiarities in connexion with the Nizam's dominion. Nowhere else is the dominant caste more obtrusive, and nowhere else has it less real hold on the soil. The ruler and the officials are Mahomedans, but the people are Hindoos, speaking in one part Telugu and in another Canarese. The latter have no share whatever in the administration: the former do not possess the sympathy or attachment of the subjects by whose thrift and labour they enjoy the pleasures of the town and the easy occupations of military life, or the mild excitement of plotting against each other, varied by the discussion of the still more attractive theme of what they will do when the hour of those English has passed away. But the Mussulman of Hyderabad is altogether too proud and disdainful to have anything to do with agriculture and trade. He will only accept their results, leaving to the Hindoo subject, whom he never really conquered, but who accepted him as a possibly better ruler than the Mahratta, the toil and the burden. He must be a soldier, an administrator, or one of those idle politicians of native capitals who rearrange the map of India to their fancy and speculate on the consequences of Russia's advance in Central Asia, and of England's embarrassment in Egypt. Hyderabad and the other towns of the Nizam's dominion swarm with these drones, who flourish on the receipt of some nominal office or of a jaghir, from which the last rupee is wrung by their overseers and managers. It is for such men as these, and for a system of government whose *raison d'être* is simply their existence in a state of opulence and idleness, that the Nizam's authority is maintained as the most intensely fanatical and self-seeking Mahomedan administration in the peninsula over 10,000,000 Hindoo subjects in the uplands of the Deccan. The people of that portion of India, which is neither rich nor favoured in natural advantages, are taxed every year not less than £5,000,000 sterling to maintain an army of more than 50,000 men, a court and administration on the most costly scale, and a dominant race which never has conferred and which never will confer a single benefit on the population which supplies it with the means of indulgence. With no exposed frontiers to defend, the Nizam maintains an army for which the equivalent for British India, at the same ratio to the population, would be not less than one million of men. By reversing the comparison it may be said that the armed forces of Hyderabad are five times too numerous. For a State of its dimensions 10,000 soldiers, including the contingent, would be amply sufficient.

Although the Nizam has been allowed, by official consent, not merely the premier place among the Indian feudatories, but even a position of *quasi*-independence, there is no State in India wherein our interference has been more often rendered necessary by internal discord, and carried into effect in complete disregard of the Nizam's sovereignty. These proceedings have been always justified by the facts of the case. The Nizam's sovereignty is a mere fiction, a hollow pretence that, but for us, would never have possessed any meaning. It is true that Asaf Jah emancipated himself from the control of Delhi, but his successors would several times have fallen the easy prey of the Mahrattas on one side or of Hyder Ali on the other. They owed their escape from either of these fates solely to our intervention and protection; and although the Nizams never failed to assert their independence and to receive our advice in a half-resentful they were always obliged in the end to recognized the facts of their existence, and to comply with our requests, which have generally been made with hesitation, and only insisted upon when things had been brought to their worst stage. Our relations with the Nizam show that we have repeatedly recognized our obligation to befriend the people against the State, and although our advocacy and assistance have always been tardy and sometimes too long postponed, they have, in the last pass, been exerted to show the Indian world that even the Nizam must be amenable to reason, and that under the present dispensation the duty of defining what it is rests with English opinion. In face of what has been done in the Nizam's dominions it is quite beside the point and almost absurd to maintain that our predominance does not carry with it the right as well as the obligation to make any reform we may deem necessary for the benefit of the subject populations. Few will be so sanguine as to suppose that the Court of Hyderabad can be purified by any process short of abolishing it; but the main points will be attained by a reduction of the Nizam's army, the removal of the 16,000 mercenaries, and the substitution of an Anglo-Indian garrison for the Hyderabad contingent. When such an alteration has been consummated more than two millions sterling a year will be left free for employment towards the material welfare of the people, and the elements of combustion will have been removed from the one great powder magazine of Mahomedan fanaticism left in India.

The interesting State of Bhopal is next considered:—The extent of Bhopal State is 8,200 square miles, with a population of more than 800,000. While the ruling family and Ministers and soldiers are Mohammedan, nine-tenths of the people are Hindoo. The revenue is rather less than £140,000 sterling, or about the fifth of that of Holkar, whose population is not much greater. In Bhopal the people are less taxed than in British India. If Bhopal can meet all its obligations, maintain a small army as it does, and preserve its foreign authority over an alien people on a revenue not exceeding 3*s.* 6*d.* a head of population, it will be desirable to ascertain why other States cannot do the same. The Begum also has her army of 2,2000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and nearly 60 guns; and she pays £20,000 a year in support of a regiment known as the Bhopal Battalion. The significance of what is done in Bhopal is increased by reference to the considerable material advantages which the State has derived from the enlightened administration of three successive Begums. Many useful works have been completed and carried out. Bhopal, on the whole, remains a model native State, where it is only necessary to indicate the direction of reform for the subsequent measures to be put into force.

Bahawalpur is speedily disposed of:—The population of Bahawalpur numbers 500,000, with a revenue of almost £200,000. The Nawab maintains an army of 360 cavalry, 2,500 infantry, and not fewer than 80 guns; but considering his position near the frontier, this force does not appear excessive. What we should require would be that it should be made effective, and that it should take an assigned place in the garrison of our North-Western Provinces. Its numbers, if not so great as to justify a charge of extravagance are still, however, too great to allow of efficiency.

The remaining nineteen Mahommedan States, in order of precedence, are:—Tonk, Ramper, Joura, Junagarh, Radhanpur, Cambay, Baoni, Maler Kotla Koorwai, Mumdot, Suchin, Dojana, Loharoo, Patowdi, Khailpu, Pahlanpure, Jinjira, Bungun Pulli, and Bulsinore. Collectively these nineteen States have a population of more than 2,000,000, a revenue of £900,000, and armies of about 15,000 men. To the imperial exchequer they contribute no more than £6,600 per annum. It can hardly be denied that this contribuion is much too small from these petty rulers, who, through the instrumentality of our supremacy, which obviates all need for care or vigilance on their part, are able to extract from their subjects a revenue for personal uses of not less than 10s. per head of population. Very possibly the main evil in these miniature Courts is self-indulgence and not military display; but the latter is more vulnerable to our attack, and once cured many other evils may also be expected to disappear.

Practically the question of our relations with the Mahomedan States of India resolves itself into the difficult problem of our relations with the Nizam.

MILITARY FRACAS.

ON Friday, Aug 23, Major Francis James Ashburner, who carried his right arm in a sling was charged at Hammersmith police-court with assaulting Lieutenant-Colonel Borrodaile, who resided in Edinburgh-terrace, Victoria-road, Kensington. There was a cross-charge against the complainant for assaulting the prisoner.

It appeared that on Thursday night Major Ashburner went to Colonel Borrodaile's house for the purpose of seeing him on behalf of a lady. Colonel Borrodaile, who had a plaister on his forehead, said hearing some talking he stepped out into the hall, where he saw Major Ashburner, and said, "I decline to see you here." He did not see a stick in his hand, but the moment he stepped out into the hall he received a blow on the head. He received several blows from a stick with a thick knob, and naturally he attacked him. By direction of the magistrate, the parties exchanged places. Major Ashburner admitted striking the colonel. While trying to keep him at arm's length so that he could strike him over the shoulders, he (Major Ashburner) tripped up over a rug, and fell back, striking his arm on the stairs, and disabling his hand. Colonel Borrodaile took the stick and struck him repeatedly over the hat and arm, which he raised to protect himself. Finding that he could not get at him in that way he jobbed the stick in his face, the point cutting him under the left eye. Colonel Borrodaile called to the people to strike him. When a sufficient number were holding him down, Colonel Borrodaile sent for a rope and tied his legs together, in which helpless condition he was found by the police. The magistrate bound both parties over to keep the peace.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1882 who, after two years' training in England, have passed the final examination:—

	Total No. of Marks.
Maucheye Pestonji Khareghat, Bombay	3,036
Ernest H. Cooper Walsh, Bengal (Lower Provinces).	2,532
Harrington Verney Lovett, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,483
John Wm. Allen Weir, Bombay	2,482
Michael Francis Dwyer, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,451
Bernard Houghton, Madras	2,379
Hewling Luson, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,344
Robert Morris, Madras	2,311
Henry Frederick House, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,273
Charles Henry, Madras	2,255
Edward Thomas Ashworth, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,210
Reginald Henry Craddock, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,200
George Moore Urquhart, Bombay	2,186
Edward Albert Gait, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,181
Herbert Watson Pike, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,144
George Bower, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2,023
Albert Williams, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,900
Daniel H. Kegan Twomey, Burmah	1,843
Robert Bailey Clegg, Madras	1,823
Clive Cuthbertson, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,816
Henry Ashbrook Crump, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,803
Anthony William Trethewy, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,750
Edward Owen Every Leggatt, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,711
Frederick William Duke, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,708
Lionel Maling Wynch, Madras	1,700
Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay	1,689
Henry Reynel Holled Coxe, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,644
Francis Capel Harrison, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,641
James Henry Bernard, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,620
George Gordon, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,586
Francis Ward Montagu, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,538
Charles Brownlow Brind, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,433
Arthur Francis Pinhey, Madras	1,390
Charles William Erskine Pittar, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,345
Raymont Knight, Bombay	1,183

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1881, has also passed this examination:—

Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1,298

The following prizes were awarded at this examination:—

Mr. A. Williams, Law, 60*l.*
Mr. Khareghat, History and Geography of India, 30*l.*; Hindustani, 25*l.*; and Sanskrit 45*l.*
Mr. Luson, Political Economy, 30*l.*
Mr. Gordon, Bengali, 40*l.*
Mr. Bower, Hindi, 40*l.*
Mr. Twomey, Burmese, 40*l.*
Mr. Henry, Tamil, 40*l.*
Mr. Weir, Marathi, 40*l.*; and Gujerati, 15*l.*
Mr. Clegg, Telugu, 25*l.*
Mr. Morris, Hindustani (for candidates assigned to Madras), 15*l.*
Mr. Pike, Persian, 30*l.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SUBJOINED is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 11 and following days. Fifteen candidates competed for five appointments. All were reported qualified:—

		No. of Marks.
1.	D. Prain	2,625
2.	A. T. Bown	2,610
3.	J. T. W. Leslie	2,560
4.	U. N. Mukerji	2,411
5.	W. L. Price	2,378

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C P Pearson, B U C S
Mr W G Wood, B U C S
Capt J Burn Murdoch, B D P W
Capt J A Miley, B S C
Mr H S Thomas, M C S
Col G L Warden, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Troward, B C S, 1 mo
Mr C M W Brett, B C S, 3 mo
Mr C C Quinn, B C S, 21 days
Mr L Hare, B C S, 15 days
Sir Lepel H Griffin, B C S, 2 mo
Mr C H Roberts, B U C S, 2 mo
Mr W A Darling, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr W F Melhuish, B U C S, 4 mo
Mr P L A Price, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr C L Biscoe, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr J H Corkey, B U C S, 8 mo
Mr H R Rich, B U C S, 3 mo
Mr C E Cardew, B U C S, 3 mo
Mr C Longhurst, B U C S, 1 week
Lieut C H Morris, B U C S, 5 mo
Capt R C Hadow, B S C, 2 mo
Mr P Grey, B U C S, 6 mo
Lieut E K E Spence, B S C, 92 days
Surg G A Emerson, B S C, 3 mo
Major W S S Bissett, B R E, 46 days.
Capt H A Yorke, B R E, 3 mo
Capt N Arnott, B R E, 14 days
Mr W G Underwood, M C S, 5 mo
Mr H T Ross, M U C S, 3 mo
Major W H Hallett, M S C, 92 days
Lieut F J Winter, M Ret, 183 days
Surg H St C Carruthers, M M S, 42 days
Mr F A H Elliot, Bo C S, 1 mo
Mr J Burgess, Bo U C S, 2 mo
Mr H Mainwaring, Bo U C S, 9 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J H Harrison, B C S
Mr W H L Impey, B C S
Mr C C Quinn, B C S
Mr L Hare, B C S
Mr J Quinn, B C S
Mr J W Muir, B C S
Mr T H Wickes, B C S
Mr H F White, B C S
Mr J S Slater, B C S
Mr W Stephen, B C S
Mr R N Hodges, B C S
Mr W Johnston, B C S
Mr A Wernigg, B C S
Mr J T Simpson, B C S
Mr C E Palmer, B C S
Mr W Williams, B C S
Mr A W Bright, B C S
Col M C Perrea, B S C
Col H Collett, C B, B S C
Capt H M Mackenzie, B S C
Capt G B Austin, B S C
Maj R Bartholomew, B Cav
Dep Surg-Gen W M Webb, B M S
Surg.-Maj L D Spencer, B M S
Cond J Ventham, B Ord Dep
Mr W G Underwood, M C S
Mr J W Keatch, M U C S
Major H S Stewart, M S C
Mr F A H Elliot, Bo C S.
Major J L Johnston, Bo C S
Major J Dow, Bo U C S
Col C S Sturt, B S C
Surg-Maj Andrew Barry, B M S

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE WORLD.

WHAT a scramble it is, and how hot it is getting England and Russia began the game, France struck in, and now Germany is in full cry. The contagion of annexation is spreading everywhere. Europe is partitioning the world. Every Power is grasping with both hands after fresh territory. The area unappropriated is diminishing daily, and if the pace is not slackened there will soon not be a single black or brown man in the whole wide world who will not be the subject of one or other of the European Powers. All coloured men seem to be regarded as fair game. The White man is dividing up the planet. It is a strange and startling process, but it has become so familiar as to cease to attract notice. All round the continents of the dark skins, Europeans are hoisting flags and proclaiming annexations with the feverish haste of goldminers who have suddenly struck a vein of the precious metal and who establish "claims" by the simple process of sticking in posts bearing their names. It is a wholesale sequestration of the world, based upon the principle that no one has a right to any rule or sovereignty in either hemisphere but men of European birth or origin. The Chosen People did not appropriate the Promised Land with more perfect assurance of a right to dispossess the Canaanites than that shown by the White men in the plunder raid round the world.

Attention is chiefly directed just now to the action of Germany. But that action has been much less systematic than might have been expected from so scientific a people. Instead of despatching Dr. Nachtigal to pick up a few seaports here and there along the African coast, our German kinsfolk should have set to work in more deliberate and comprehensive fashion. But perhaps the trip of the Moewe is but an experimental cruise, preparing the way for the real enterprise. If so, we may expect that before long a gunboat will leave Hamburg, followed by a flotilla of steamers laden with cargoes of flag poles and bunting. The commander, advised by a couple of learned professors, will take with him a chart of the world, drawn up by the Intelligence Department at Berlin, showing with the utmost exactitude the limits of the as yet unappropriated territories of the world. He will then proceed to plant a German flagstaff and hoist the German flag at intervals of, say, two miles all round the Dark Continent, wherever land is to be found not yet annexed by any European Power. When that gunboat returns to Hamburg there will be no more unappropriated land to quarrel about; it will all have been annexed. Nowhere along the African littoral will the eye of adventurous De Brazzo or filibustering Italian find a nook or corner not overshadowed by the German flag. Their Hamburg poles will girdle the Continent as England's drumbeat is said to encircle the world. Nothing short of such a businesslike programme would be worthy of the systematic and scientific spirit of the German people, and it would, if intelligently directed, avoid the blunders that have recently been made on the coast of Africa, where, both near Quittah and near Angra Pequena, the Germans have annexed by proclamation territory that was already under the British flag. They will probably not hoist the German standard over Cape Town; but short of that these too zealous captains hardly seem likely to stop.

The action of the German gunboats is, however, forcing to the front the question as to what constitutes a valid act of annexation. International law refuses to recognize a paper blockade. What has it to say about a paper annexation? If the lands of the dark races are to be publicly scrambled for, what are to be the laws of the game? Is the first man who erects a flagstaff and hoist his flag to acquire undisputed right of sovereignty over all the territory within sight of his bunting? Or is the hoisting of a flag, unaccompanied by the exercise of the rights or the discharge of any of the duties of sovereignty, to be regarded as a meaningless formality? If the former is the true doctrine, then the Germans have made a mistake at Bageida and south of Angra Pequena. If the latter, then are they not wasting their time by proceedings which are intrinsically ludicrous? The question is one of keen interest to us, not only on account of recent events on the West Coast of Africa, but of our position in Polynesia. We have just sanctioned a paper annexation of New Guinea by our colonists. What is it worth? Nay, are there not great stretches of Australian coast on which no Englishman has ever set great foot, and where the English flag is never seen? Suppose Dr. Nachtigal were to carry his flag there also. What then? If the scramble is to go on, these matters will need very careful looking into. Otherwise, in pure ignorance of the laws of the game, the Powers are not unlikely to fall to blows among themselves. Has not the time come when an International Conference of the Whites should be held to formulate the true doctrine governing the scramble for the Coloured Man's world?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MAAMTRASNA MURDER "REVELATIONS."

DUBLIN, Aug 24.

THE following letter has been sent from the Lord Lieutenant to the Archbishop of Tuam, in reply to his Grace's communication enclosing the alleged confession of the informers Casey and Philbin with respect to the evidence on the trial of Myles Joyce and others who were convicted of the Maamtrasna murders:—

"The Castle, Dublin, Aug. 23.

"My Lord Archbishop,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform your Grace that your letter of the 13th inst., the receipt of which was acknowledged by his Excellency the following day, has received his most careful consideration.

"Before the receipt of your Grace's letter attention had been drawn in the House of Commons to the allegation that Thomas Casey, one of the murderers of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna, on the 17th of August, 1882, who had been accepted as an informer and had given evidence on the trial, had made a statement to the effect that the evidence he had given on that occasion was false. Immediately thereupon his Excellency gave instructions that the truth of this statement should be tested in connexion with the whole circumstances of the trial and the subsequent history of the witness himself. It is not usual for his Excellency to enter into details in communicating his decision on criminal cases, but the present instance is one of such gravity and the statements alleged to have been made have attracted so much public attention from your Grace's letter, that he has determined to depart from his usual custom, and to put the circumstances of the case fully before you.

"He has, as your Grace has requested, inquired fully into the allegation now made by the informer. He forwards to your Grace a memorandum which has been prepared under his immediate directions, and which has his entire approval, setting forth the results of that inquiry. From this memorandum your Grace will perceive that there was ample evidence at the trial given by three unimpeached and independent witnesses to convict all the prisoners without the evidence of Thomas Casey or Anthony Philbin, and that their recent statements do not shake that testimony, which plainly established that Myles Joyce and the prisoners now undergoing penal servitude were themselves members of the party who participated in, or actually committed, the murders of the Joyce family. With regard to the actual commission of the murders, his Excellency would observe that an idea seems to prevail in the minds of some persons that the guilt of murder is only attached to those who actually give the shot or strike the blow which causes death. Such an erroneous idea on the part of some of the participators in this horrible tragedy may account for their assertion of the innocence of those members of the party who, although they aided and countenanced the murders by their presence and were therefore morally and legally guilty of the crime, may not with their own hands have inflicted the wound which caused the death of their victims.

"I now come to the other point raised in your Grace's letter. A court of law can only act on the evidence placed before it; and, deplorable as it would have been had it been shown that it had in this case been misled by the false swearing of perjured witnesses, the matter becomes far more serious, when it is alleged that the course of justice was prevented by the action of officers of the Crown. The statement which your Grace says that Casey made amounts to this—viz., That he was told by the official that unless he swore against Myles Joyce, though innocent, he himself would surely be hanged; that he got 20 minutes for deliberation, and then, from terror of death, swore as had been suggested to him. This is so serious a charge, striking as it does at the root of all confidence in the administration of the law, that the Lord Lieutenant has strictly inquired into the matter to see if the allegation had any colour or foundation—an allegation which no man should lightly entertain on the unsupported assertion of witnesses who aver themselves to have been perjured. The communications which took place with Thomas Casey when he had volunteered to give evidence and was accepted as an informer, are fully detailed in the memorandum which accompanies this letter. His Excellency has no doubt, after the careful examination which has been made of the three officials with whom these communications took place, that none of them used any improper means of approaching the prisoners, and that the statement above reported by your Grace to have been made by Thomas Casey is absolutely false.

"His Excellency feels, as strongly as your Grace can, the calamity which would be involved if innocent men were punished for an offence which they had not committed, but after the fullest inquiry of which the case admits, he has arrived at a clear conclusion that the verdict and the sentence were right and just.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant, R. G. C. HAMILTON.

"To his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN M'EVILLY, D. D., Ballinrobe."

Appended to the letter is a voluminous memorandum setting forth a detailed statement of the facts and the inquiry instituted by his Excellency in fulfilment of the promise made by Lord Hartington, that if the statements of the approvers were vouched for by the Archbishop and formally brought before the Government they should receive careful consideration. Thomas Casey alleged that he offered to give information against the guilty parties; that he was told by the official that unless he swore against Myles Joyce, though innocent, he himself would be hanged; that he go; 20 minutes to deliberate; and then, from terror of death, swore as had been suggested to him. There is not the smallest foundation for any one of these statements. Casey was never asked to become a witness or give evidence. On the 11th of November, 1882, he wrote a note to Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor, asking to see him inside, to make an important statement, and until the receipt of it, Mr. Bolton had never spoken to the man, nor had he ever seen him, except when brought up as a prisoner in court. Mr. Bolton, under the direction of the counsel for the Crown, went to the prisoner and saw the prisoner, not in his cell, but in the Governor's office. The Governor was present at this interview, no other person being there, and it is untrue that Mr. Bolton used any threat to the prisoner or made any suggestion to him as to what his evidence should be, or in any manner whatever pressed him. Casey then told Mr. Bolton what he had to prove, which closely corresponded with his subsequent written statement. This happened on the Saturday, the trials being fixed to commence on the following Monday, and the case was then considered by the Crown as perfectly complete and conclusive against all the prisoners. On the following Monday all the prisoners were brought down to Green-street. Casey sent a message to Mr. Bolton by the Governor, saying he was anxious to see him. Mr. Bolton went down to the passage below the court, into which the cells open, accompanied by the Governor and Mr. Brady, R.M. The Governor called out Casey, and Casey was then informed by Mr. Bolton that his evidence would be accepted, provided he told the entire truth, and that, as he (Mr. Bolton) had not time to take his statement in writing, Mr. Brady would take it. The Governor and Mr. Brady state that nothing further was said by Mr. Bolton, and that he immediately left as the first trial—that of Patrick Joyce—was commencing. The Governor also left as he had to be in court, and Casey remained alone with Mr. Brady, to whom he then and there gave his statement. It was taken down on paper by Mr. Brady from Casey's lips, Mr. Bolton not being present, and when taken down was read over by Mr. Brady to Casey and signed by the latter. The statement alleged that on the day previous to the murder Patrick Casey, of Derry, came to him and told him to go over to Derry the next night and to bring Anthony Philbin with him. On the night of the murder he went to Philbin's; he met him outside his own house and told him to come with him to Derry, that they were to go to meet some of the "boys" and that Patrick Casey told him to bring him. The statement then related details of a meeting in Michael Casey's house, from which the party proceeded to Maamtrasna. He described the course which the party took, and stated that Myles Joyce, Patrick Joyce and Patrick Casey pushed in the door and entered the house. In the second statement he also mentioned Myles Joyce as one of those who went into the house. Mr. Bolton, Mr. Brady, and the Governor all stated there was not a particle of truth in the statements of Casey. The statement of Philbin, the brother-in-law of Thomas Casey, gave a similar account of the occurrence on the night of the murder, and also identified Myles Joyce as one of those who went into the house. He said he was himself frightened, and that he ran home. With regard to Philbin, who now alleges that he was not there, though he admitted in his statement that he was with the party, when Patrick Joyce, one of the men who was executed, was arrested, he asked the constable if Philbin had been taken. His Excellency, having carefully reviewed the facts and commented upon the depositions, which are set out in full, says the evidence has completely satisfied him of the guilt of the prisoners convicted, and that the sentences in the same cause were just and right. He sees no reason to interfere with the course of the law in respect to the prisoners now undergoing penal servitude.

The reply of the Lord Lieutenant to the letter of the Archbishop of Tuam has not, it seems, satisfied the Rev. Mr. Corbett, P. P. of Ballinrobe, who has shown extraordinary zeal in support of Casey's statements. The following communication from the rev. gentleman is published to-day:—

"Having seen the Lord Lieutenant's reply to the Archbishop of Tuam's letter in yesterday's *Freeman*, which reached me only to-day, I saw Thomas Casey and read for him the letter and memorandum. He requested me to forward to you the following statement. So far as Casey's statement, regarding what took place in Ballinrobe on the 20th of May is concerned, I can corroborate it, as I was present:—'I, Thomas Casey, having read the letter of the Lord Lieutenant to the Archbishop of Tuam, beg to make the following statement:—In the first place it was stated that at Billinrobe, on the 20th of May last, I distinctly swore that Philbin was at the murder—that is not true. I refused to swear anything at all about Philbin, although threatened with immediate imprisonment. In the second place, Mr. Bolton stated that he never had a private interview with me. I state that he had two—one in Kilmainham Prison and the other in Green-street Court-house. At the first interview in Kilmainham Mr. Bolton met me in an office and told me that Philbin had given information; that if I did the same I would be highly rewarded; and that I would get ample protection and would be sent to any fine place I liked. I said I would tell him all I knew of the truth. Mr. Bolton then told me some of the information Philbin had given, and I said it was false. He then said that unless I corroborated Philbin's statement, it would be no use for me and that would go back again. The second private interview took place in Green-street Court-house on the morning of the trial. I was first brought before Mr Bolton, Mr. Brady, and the Goveronor. Afterwards I was brought into a private room where no one but myself and Mr. Bolton were present. Mr. Bolton then said he would promise me £300, or more perhaps, if I gave the same information that the others had given. He said that if I did not do so I would surely be the next man put upon my trial and that I would surely be hanged. With regard to Myles Joyce being present in any sense at the murders, I distinctly affirm that he was not there at all, nor could he possibly have been of the party on that night without my knowing it. Of the four men now in penal servitude I can state the same. It is said that my wife compelled me to make the statement I made before the Archbishop, but I can honestly say that the only motive influencing me was a desire to ease my conscience of a terrible burdon at any sacrifice, Thomas Casey. Witness James Corbett. August 26, 1884."

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

THE full text of a letter written by Mr. H. M. Stanley to Dr. Richard Fleischer, the editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, has been communicated by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. Mr. Stanley says:—

The association can give the Germans all the land, the assistance, and the protection needed in the heart of Africa, and will be quite willing to do so. But it is necessary at this critical moment that Germany should be a firm friend to the association—that is, Germany, if desirous of securing privileges in the Congo Basin, must see that the association shall have fair play, and be able to give them when asked for them by intending German colonists. At the present time, everything being in an inchoate state through our ignorance of the terms on which the association, or Free States of the Congo, are to stand towards the European Powers, it would be premature for any party to go to the Congo. We wish to build a railroad to carry colonists to the desirable localities above Stanley Pool safely and healthily. But it would never do for the future Congo States to have their railways and steamers seized by the first aggressive Power that chose to exercise force. We must be protected from aggression by Europe. Inland we are safe enough. It would take a very great army to dispossess us there; but our seaport might be blockaded, and every soul within the Free States be blocked in Africa. You, as well as ourselves—in fact all Europe, except one or two nations—have an interest in seeing that these new lands of the Congo shall become what the founders proposed they should be—namely, a vast agricultural and commercial field for all men who desire to live and thrive without fear of being ground down by onerous duties. The association has publicly declared in its treaty with the United States—and it cannot, dare not, retract that solemn statement—that no Customs shall be exacted, that the lands shall be free to all. Well, then, please bear this in mind—that if the association promises free ingress to all men settled or interested in business in their territory, these should have free egress. This last, however, can never be secured if the Portuguese are to have the Lower Congo. No treaty that could be made would bind them down securely.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain Thomas Davies, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 929 tons, Captain H. H. Halliburton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,938 tons, Captain A. R. Cane, sailed yesterday for Cape Town in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain F. Spick, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adria, 1,781 tons, Captain Geo. Raffin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 350 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain J P Hassall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE barque H Printzenberg, 553 tons, Captain A Sclionemann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manritius (26th August,) with a cargo of 10,470 bags sugar and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Ascalon, 1,533 tons, Captain H Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (3rd September), with a cargo of timber and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Katywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Potts, Miss Remard, Mr G Seely, and 83 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain C Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (19th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L P Johnston, Mr Hyde Baker, Mr F Ulett, Major H M Williams, Mrs Dobbs, and infant, Captain Whiteford, and Mr J C Bhose.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Burmah (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Sept. 11
15	Ascalon (s)	Morris	Rangoon, Sept. 2.
	Bangalore (s)	Hassall	Hongkong, Aug. 26.
	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
	H. Printzenberg	Selionewann	Mauritius, Aug. 26.
15	Verona (s)	Moule	London, Aug. 20.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Irene Morris (s)	Halliburton.	Kurrachee.
	Khiva (s)	Spick	China, &c.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Cape Town.
	Empire (s)	Davies	Port Said.

The steamer Adria, Raffin, to Jeddah, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Burmah, to Katywar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
11 Ashleigh Brook (s).Steel ......Pondicherry, Sept. 7.
DEPARTURE.
September 11.—Steamer Africa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Tibre (s)	......	Calcutta.
13	Nerbudda (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Siam (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
12	Culna (s)	......	Calcutta.
13	Tibre (s)	......	Pondy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Maclean s—92 packages tar, Esmailjee Allibhoy; 6 packages earthenwares, Bharmul Bhima; 76 cases wine and spirit, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 cases ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Bre ton Hall s—2 casks carriage lamps, and 1 case hardware, A. Currimjee.
Clan Maclean s—4 cases bleaching powder, M. Jamaloodin; 52 packages glasswares, F. Bharmul; 152 packages glasswares, H. Ahmed.
FROM LONDON.
Gwalior s—3 cases moselle, The Byculla Club; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Massilia s—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—4 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gwalior s—10 cases aniline dye, Sewchund Poput.
FROM VENICE.
Gwalior s—2 cases paper, Jamasjee and Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Colombo s—4 packages claret, Rogers and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.
302-82—Tyabjee and D.—Surdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.
531-72—Little S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs. Hajee Aboo Talub Bebany and others—Thakurdas and D., and Tobin and R.
Long Causes.
314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., J. C. Cama and In person.
To vary special Commissioners report.
51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs. The Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
148-84—Payne G. and S.—T. F. Punnett vs. Dewjee Shamjee and another.
252-84—Macfarlane and E.—Sadhosang and Jeramsang and another vs. Tollaram Tillomul and others.
255-84—Tobin and R.—The London B. and M. Bank vs. Jerbai and others—Ardesir and H.
317-84—Little S. F. and N.—A. Morrison vs. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others—Shamrao P. and Thakurdas and D.
331-84—Little S. F. and N.—The New Apollo Press Co. vs. Clement Poole and another..
Long Cause.
243-84—J. C. Cama—Vadilal Sakalchund vs. Honsraj Vikram—Hore C. and B.
250-84—Payne G. and S.—Damjee Ramjee and another vs. The China merchants Insurance Co.—Tyabjee and D.
254-84—In person—Abdool Rahman Cassum vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tyabji and D.
91-83—Tyabji and D.—Hunmaya Venkutram vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Ardesir and H.
332-83—Chalk and W.—Do abhoy Hormusji Panday vs. Framji Rustomji Panday and others—J. C. Cama and H. Bicknell.
177-83—Thakurdas and D.—Cassidas Rajaram and another vs. Motichund Purbhoodas and another—Payne, G. and S.
399-83—Mirza H. K.—Goaa Ramji Bhana vs. Bapoo Vithul and another.
394-83—A. F. Turner—Thakoredas Hurkissondas vs. Goolabdas Motiram and another—Mirza H. K.

[illegible]OTICES.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutica Chemists Medcal Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9¼ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-op Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

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BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL.
NEAR DORCHESTER.
VISITOR.—The BISHOP of SALISBURY.
HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. T. RUSSELL WRIGHT, M.A. (late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.)

School site of 10 acres, most healthily situated.
School Chapel, Fives Court, Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's shop.
Boys receive kind treatment and personal attention.
Three Terms.
Fees £33 to £44 per annum.
Boys can remain during holidays on payment of a moderate additional fee.
For prospectus apply to A. HAYNES, Esq., Powerstock, Dorsetshire, England.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10	Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 350
Do. 40		do.	...	„ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.			„ 1,200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	...	„ 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	...	„ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka..............................	4,000
Belgaum Taluka..............................	1,400
Total..........	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara..........	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..........	Rs. 48	Per Annum..........	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Per Annum..........	Rs. 52	Per Annum..........	Rs. 65
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SINGLE COPY..................................As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..............................	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions...	„ 2¼ As.

lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and Succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charge at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum..........	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

As we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

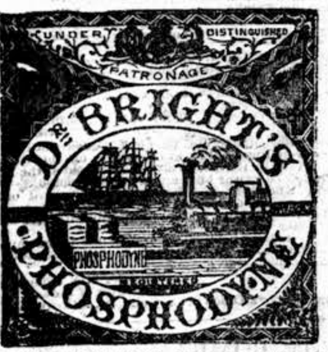
READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.



THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

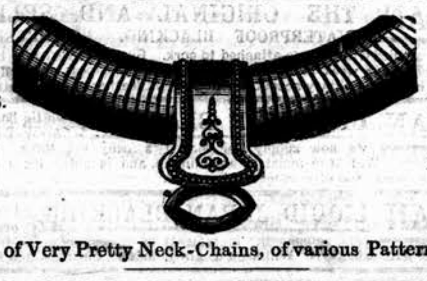
ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s. and 33s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta. Barrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.



IN SILVER,
Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

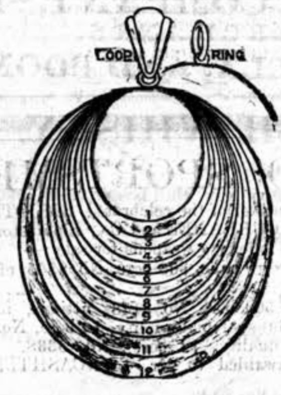
IN GOLD,
Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.
Rs. 5	No. 1	Rs. 7
„ 6	2	„ 8
„ 7	3	„ 9
„ 8	4	„ 10
„ 9	5	„ 11
„ 11	6	„ 13
„ 12	7	„ 14
„ 13	8	„ 15
„ 14	9	„ 17
„ 15	10	„ 18
„ 17	11	„ 20
„ 20	12	„ 22

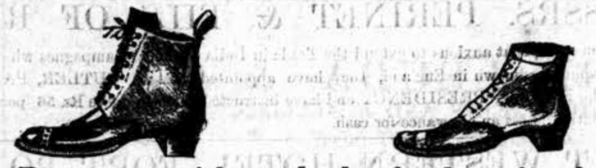


GOLD LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.
Rs. 23	No. 1	Rs. 25
„ 26	2	„ 28
„ 30	3	„ 33
„ 33	4	„ 36
„ 38	5	„ 42
„ 42	6	„ 46
„ 48	7	„ 52
„ 54	8	„ 58
„ 60	9	„ 64
„ 66	10	„ 72
„ 80	11	„ 85
„ 95	12	„ 100

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

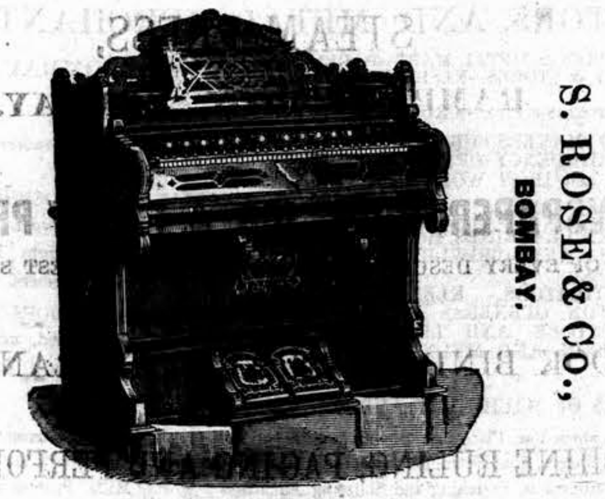
Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,
Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.



S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell) .. .. ..Rs. 400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops.. .. .. „ 500
Do. CHURCH MODEL BY MASON AND HAMLIN, 12 Stops, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass with Patent Swell ... ... „ 650
Do. ORGAN BY SMITH: very handsome, 11 Stops (as illustrated above) ... . „ 400
Do. do. do. do. 13 Stops .. .. „ 650
Do. do. BY ESTEY: Four Stops .. .. „ 300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Compass, 3 Octaves and Notes ... . „ 120

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM:
FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800.
(Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM:
14-STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves.. .. .. Rs. 100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves.. ... ... „ 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves... ... . „ 160
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator... ... ... „ 180
In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ... ... Rs. 300
In Oak, 8 Stops ... . „ 300
In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom.. ... „ 350
In Ebony and Gold do. do. ... ... „ 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

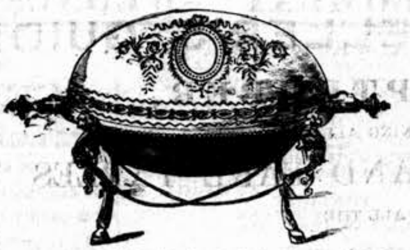
CARLTON
RICHD MATHEWS & Co
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.



The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size......................Rs. 90
Do. do. large size...................... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.
BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

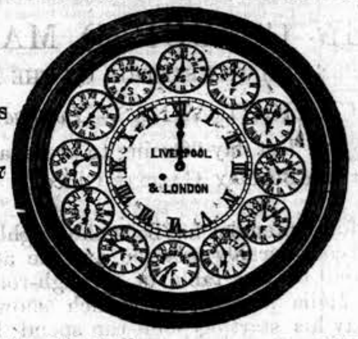
Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
(RAJABAI)
CLOCK AND CHIMES

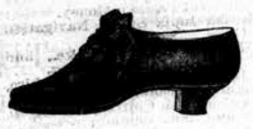
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.



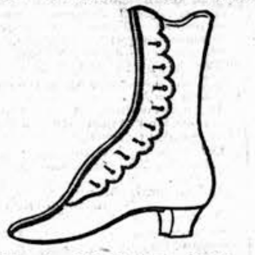
RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

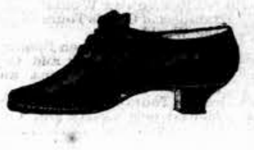
LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES



French Kid Oxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.



French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.



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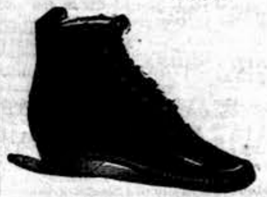

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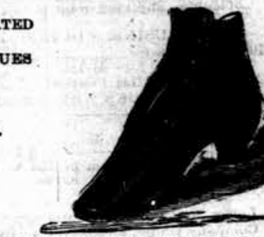

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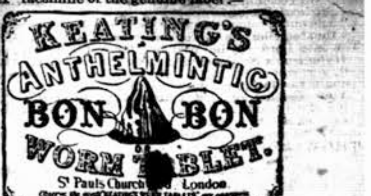
I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—



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